



CIGARETTE PAPERS.  
By JOSEPH HATTON.

"Awhile to Work, and, After Holiday!"

It is a good Shakespearean motto. We are observing it more generally every year. Never has there been such universal high jinks as during the past week; and one may say with great satisfaction never have the disciples of St. Lubbock taken their pleasures more rationally. But where does all the money come from? Everybody professes to be more or less ruined. It is absolutely certain that quite a number of great landowners are giving up their residential estates and severely economising their resources. A little army of journeymen builders and bricklayers have been indulging in the extravagance of a strike. Most of the poor fellows have nevertheless suffered great privations, more particularly those who wanted to work, and were not permitted; one of them, contemplating his large family and his cupboard, lost his reason and committed suicide. The success of his fellows is dearly paid for by such incidents as these; one longs to hear of the establishment of arbitration courts and conciliatory boards, if only in the interest of the women and children, who, after all, bear most of the heat and burden of a strike. But this is a mere passing shadow of the feast of St. Lubbock. The special privileges of Whitsuntide have been piled upon those of Bank Holiday, and enjoyed, in some cases, right into the latter end of the week. So far as appearances and statistics of travel and gate money are in evidence, it is the lower middle and upper working classes who find most time and money for holidays. From Saturday until Tuesday the vast populace of London was on the move. If the humblest had to be content with the bounds of the metropolis they had a good time, and where could they find more opportunities for enjoyment, with no more than the time of time and exercise?

## An Unfamiliar Scene.

On that Monday day came upon an unusual instance of rivalry between the Church and the Salvation Army. It was the incumbent of the great church opposite Portland-st. Railway Station holding a service outside his church. It had all the outside of ceremonial and colour. He was in his surprise, and in a properly-constructed and not unornamental pulpit. Notwithstanding the various other attractions of the street and the horse parade in the adjacent park, he had a large, respectable, interested, and devout congregation. In the evening the unfamiliar scene was repeated, the pulpit being lighted with a couple of electric lamps. This is a good move on the part of the Church. Assisted by a well-trained choir, and the varying of the services with the singing of stirring hymns and anthems, it cannot fail to be a gratifying success. Just as we joy or some other reforming divine did not see why the devil should have all the good tunes, if I were a clergyman I would not leave all the street preaching to be done by the ignorant and the unorthodox.

## Author-Journalists.

The fact that an author was a journalist used to be considered by the superine review, a kind of professional bar-mister. Only recently Sir Edward Russell took an opportunity to lecture young pressmen on the reproof of what the superior critic called "newspaper English." Perfection of style, however, is not to be expected from the mere chronicler in the rush and hurry of a daily newspaper. Journalistic style should be judged at its best, and not at its worst; its best is in its editorial article and its literary columns, its worst an its police reports and its hasty condensed news despatches. At the same time, this latter work is the A B C of the business, and many masters of literary style have learnt to advantage that particular alphabet. The "Literary World" this week, speaking of the newspaper as the training-ground of the novelist, mentions "among the younger school of story-tellers" who are connected with the daily press, Mr. J. Keighley Snowden, of "The Yorkshire Post," author of "Tales from the Yorkshire Wolds"; Mr. Neil Munro, "the new Gaelic writer," who is on the "Glasgow News"; and Mr. Walter Wood, the popular author of many military stories, who has from the "Bradford Post" and "Middlesbrough Millions." One might add to these not yet widely known names outside journalism those of William Black, J. M. Barrie, Bret Harte, Frankfort Moore, and William le Queux; and in the past there still more illustrious names of Charles Dickens, Thomas de Quincey, and Coleridge, the poet.

## Famous Pens on Famous Papers.

Indeed, it is not a little curious that the higher criticism should have been able to attach something like a premium to the literary work of journalists having regard to the famous pens that gave no less conspicuous aid to the making of the newspaper of the past than do other famous pens in the present. Take, for example, the history of the "Morning Post." It included among its writers of prose and poetry Charles Lamb, Southey, Coleridge, Sir James Macintosh, Arthur Young, Wordsworth, Thomas Moore, James Jordan, Mackworth Praed, and James Stephen, M.P.—a brilliant list of authors. Many of Wordsworth's best sonnets appeared in the "Post." Coleridge was regularly engaged upon the paper. Fox declared in the House of Commons that Coleridge's essays in the "Morning Post" had led to the creation of the "Tocsin" of Amiens. When Coleridge heard this, he said, "I am not indeed silly enough to take anything more than a violent hypothesis of party debate. Mr. Fox's assertion, or I should be proud to have the words inscribed on my tomb."

Douglas Jerrold, Harriet Martineau, Dr. Lardner, and John Forster were regular contributors to the "Daily News," and whatever good work Sir Edwin Arnold has done for the book-sellers has been done during his active association with the "Daily Telegraph." Lord Beaconsfield wrote for "The Times" under the signature of "Runnymede"; Sir William Harcourt was "Historicus"; the Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin contributed valuable letters on social and philanthropic subjects under the signature of "S. G. J.;" Sir Austin Lloyd, Dean Milman, Sir George Dyer, Jaffé, Caird, Winstone Cooke, Lord Sherbrooke, and Mr. Leonard Courtney wrote for it. Gilbert A'Beckett, of "Punch," and

another London police magistrate, Mr. Alexander Knox, were regularly on its staff, and in later years many other famous names occur to one as collaborators in the production of the great daily in whose pages to-day one finds, once in a way, something of the echo of those other times when it earned for itself the sobriquet of "The Thunderer."

Cheney, of "The Times." Talking of editors, by the way, Lady Gregory recently contributed a pleasant chat to "Blackwood" about Kinglake and Cheney, the late editor of the "Times." Kinglake, in spite of his friendship for Cheney, had a quaint way of regarding the "Times" as a sort of Juggernaut irresistible and fatal. On seeing an announcement of the new "Times" marriage, he exclaimed, "Haven't that brings the Times" in relation with humanity?"

"Never offend the 'Times,'" was his wise piece of advice. "A son captain," he said, "told me that the cause of his non-success in life was his having on some occasions refused to let one of their correspondents come on board his ship. From that time, whenever he distinguished himself, the 'Times' mis-spelled his name—leaving out the first letter—which prevented his ever making any mark."

If the "Times" under Cheney was not always abreast of great events, it might have been, because his heart was too large for the work, for Lady Gregory says it was "wider than all the sheets of the 'Times' spread out together, and his love of all things lovely and of good report was stronger by far than of influence or political sway. He liked to dine with his friends, or to entertain them at dinner in his quiet chambers, but bursting into the busy world to keep in touch with it was not his metier."

He was evidently a born editor, for the law of business was ever on his lips," and what masterful publicist, what diplomatic director of a newspaper, had time for continuous kindness and amiability? The huddled thing Lady Gregory overheard Cheney say was of some acquaintance, that "he could not think much of him unless he found he had a habit of binding his Bradshaws"—which showed that Cheney was a wit, as well as a gentle friend and agreeable companion.

**Journalism and Gen.**  
It must have been a terrible shock to certain worshippers of Mr. George Meredith, as well as a rebuke to the surviving literary critic, who abhors what he calls "newspaper English," when Mr. Frederic Dolman unearthed the fact that the author of "The Egotist" had edited the "Ipswich Journal," and written articles for the "Morning Post." He conducted the journal from his cottage in Surrey, writing week by week one or two leading articles, a column or two of notes, and a summary of the week's news. Besides this he contributed editorial essays to the "Post" on political subjects, and during the war of North and South he was dead against Lincoln and the North. It need not be said that his work was well done, that his articles had plenty of fire in them, and his summaries ought to have been a liberal education to Ipswich; and yet nobody seems to have discovered in this "newspaper English" the underlying genius that had been pronounced by masters of the art of fiction. I am bound to say that the writer who leaves me to puzzle out his meaning for myself is not in my estimation as durable a companion as he who takes trouble to be clear and distinct; in that connection often comes Emerson to Carlyle, but Meredith seems to mystify one more than is necessary; though he is less mannered than usual in this respect. In the rush and hurry of a daily newspaper, journalistic style should be judged at its best, and not at its worst; its best is in its editorial article and its literary columns, its worst an its police reports and its hasty condensed news despatches. At the same time, this latter work is the A B C of the business, and many masters of literary style have learnt to advantage that particular alphabet.

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**Critical Bosses.**  
Are you often as puzzled as I am, I wonder, about what you ought to admire and what not? I mean, if you care to be considered in rapport with the highest modern thought, or in agreement, let me say, with Mr. Gosse, Mr. Andrew Lang, or Mr. Frederic Harrison, and other aggressive guides. I know well enough what I really do think about certain writers, actors, and painters, and so, I dare say, do you; but how far do you like to be in what is called "the movement" or out of it? How far do you care to have your opinions made for you, or to enjoy your own independently? It does not follow that you may not read Mr. Lang, Mr. Gosse, and the other professional critics and annotators, and enjoy their essays while disagreeing with them; but some people hate to read them; they do not like, and cannot enjoy writing with them, do they?—A. While resenting to a certain extent the tone of authority that pervades the criticism of Mr. Lang, and the know-how of Mr. Gosse, I read them with pleasure, often with delight, wonder at their varied knowledge, their marvellous memories, and their versatility, and frequently admire their style; and so may you, dear friends of this round table, without feeling compelled to agree with them. It is too much the custom to-day for both men and women to accept their thoughts second-hand, to wait for the next day's criticisms before they express their opinion of a new play, to find their political views in their favourite paper, to follow a certain critical lead before they confess to finding a new author entertaining. People are too busy to think for themselves, and there is such a strong aggressive individualism about certain writers who "go" for "boning" public opinion that they drag the world behind them. It may be after a time the crowd gets weary, as it has done in following the Ibsen lead, as Mr. Smalley says it will in regard to Meredith (though, for my part, I believe he has always been favoured of the intellectual minority), and as it generally does at last when it has been unworthily led. And now and then it breaks away from all control and makes book for itself, as it has done in the case of "The Sorrows of Satan" and "Trilby."

There is now in bloom in Mr. Thos. Gill's garden, Roseleigh, Penryn (Cornwall), a fine specimen of the lovely Dracaena Australis, with a spike of flower measuring 3 ft. by 3 ft.

THE GARDEN.  
(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

## THE GARDENING.

This may not have a very euphonious sound, though it embodies a useful idea, especially for the town gardener, as there is a good deal of domestic work to be done, such as scarlet carnations to stand in the courtyard or in any small place where beds cannot easily be made. A paraffin barrel, sawn through the centre, will make a good tub that will last in good condition for years, and will bring light and pleasant objects anywhere. Nasturtiums or ivy-leaved pelargoniums may be planted round the edges, and encouraged to grow over the centre; filled with plants of one kind, or a mixture of different kinds, forming a good show. Hardy ferns, asparagus, umbelliferous, dowering and evergreen shrubs will grow in these tubs, and I have seen these sunk in the ground. Sited with water and aquatic plants set in them. No matter how used, these are always good, and will be always useful. Other addresses and recommendations are given. All rejected manuscripts are returned. Requests for recipes should be addressed to "Household."

## CORRESPONDENCE COUPON.

May 31, '96 The People, No. 764

This must be cut out and forwarded with any question.

## LOST AND FOUND.

## MISSING.

Walter Marshall, in Australia, 21 years ago, last left Adelaide for New South Wales, Mother.

Ernest Lionel Harman, at Battersea, 2 years ago. Sister Fanny.

William Clinton, missing since 1886. Brother.

Harriet Simpson, at Kensington, 13 years ago.

Frederick William Stubbs, in hospital at Quebec a year ago. Mother.

## FIRES AT THEATRES.

A fire of a very alarming character, but one which was fortunately unattended with panic or serious damage to property, broke out on Bank Holiday in the Lyric Opera House, Brook-grove, Hammersmith. The house was crowded with a bank holiday audience at the time of the outbreak. The piece which was being performed was "For England," and in some way, which is at present unexplained, a fire broke out on the stage while the play was in full operation. With great promptitude, the iron curtain was lowered, and the fire was put out.

COWARD.—You are misinformed; they are only worth face value.

SPARROW.—You had better inquire of some local authority; it is not given to us to know how every town in the world disposes of its dead.

BIS BEE.—The present one in 1882.

E. WARNER.—On Feb. 28, 1874, sentence was pronounced. 2 April, 1874.

J. CARMON.—There are hundreds, but it would be against our rule to give the names of the hydrants.

CONSTANT READER (J. A.).—Inquire at Scotland Yard.

S. S.—We never sit in judgment on such concerns, having no means of judging their soundness.

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## THEFT AT AN M.P.'S STABLE.

## PRISONER'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Tho. Kneett, labourer, of Crescent-st., Notting Hill, was charged with breaking and entering a stable in Park Crescent Mews, Regent's Park, and stealing lead to the value of £15.

The property of Mr. F. Isaacson, M.P., Upper Grosvenor-st. Prisoner was further charged with attempting to commit suicide.—P.C. Gossman said he was found prisoner in the stables with a sack containing the lead. When questioned as to what was doing there, the prisoner replied, "Just my luck again." Prisoner was then arrested, and the police station was put into the detention room. Early in the morning prisoner asked for water, and some was supplied by him. Soon after P.C. Long visited the room, and discovered prisoner lying on his back with a necktie tied tightly round his throat, and he was.

BLACK AND BLUE IN THE FACE.

—Insp. Foulger was fetched, and to him prisoner remarked when he came to his senses, "Why didn't you let me out?" I shouldn't have been any more trouble to you." A note written by the prisoner to his wife was also found on him. It read as follows:—

"Dear Jane,—I've got into trouble again. Forgive me for the last time. God bless you."—Insp. Foulger informed the magistrate that prisoner was before the court 13 months ago for a similar offence, and was discharged with a caution.—Mr. Plowden, addressing prisoner, asked him to tell his position, said it was a wonder to him that a person who seemed to feel the reverses of fortune, so acutely should allow himself to be tempted to commit a crime of this sort.—Re-

ommended to his wife's assistance, and as soon as she got near prisoner turned round and hit her a fearful blow in the face. Her left eye was quite closed, and the other was very much discoloured. She called P.C. Collins, and gave prisoner into custody. He said, "I did it in self-defence; I couldn't be flogged by a woman."—Prisoner said the whole affair rose out of an alleged assault by the woman's father on his (prisoner's) child. The matter had been made public, and caused a lot of trouble. It met the woman's father on the 23rd, and the latter immediately put up his fist. He (prisoner) defended himself, and the woman coming between them, he pushed her away. The bench said such a blow could not have been done by a mere push, and imposed a fine of 40s. and 1s. costs, or 21 days' hard labour.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER COLOSSUS.

The Queen has recently sent as a present to her granddaughter, the Crown Princess of Roumania, one of her colliers. Her Majesty has from the outset always had a special fondness for colliers. As far back as 1840 the Queen owned "A Highland shepherd," as it was then described, named Sharp. It is a collier that lies at her Majesty's feet in Boehm's statue in the grand vestibule of Windsor Castle, and in the only picture of the Queen in which a dog appears there are no less than 3 colliers, one of them Sharp, whose name still survives in the royal kennels as Sharp V. Her Majesty christens all her dogs herself, and in respect to the colliers, the original bearers of the name were gifts from Highlanders to the Queen when at Balmoral. The Queen's preference in colliers is for the once favourite black and orange, though her special companion, Roy (like in the past), is black, tan, and white. Oscar, a great favourite of the Queen, is a handsome dark sable and white.

A PLUCKY LABOURER.

The Thames Embankment, near the Grosvenor-bridge, Pinchwick, was struck by a stone of great weight.

A group of children were playing on a flight of river-side steps, when one of them, a shoelass, slipped and fell into the water, and was rapidly carried up-stream.

CAROLINE ROCK.—I. Continue for 2 weeks.

F. R.—I have had a month's notice to pay out of my wages.

E. B.—I am very anxious to get my wages.

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(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)  
TWELVE MONTHS  
IN  
FRENCH PRISONS.  
By C. BROCKMAN.

CHAPTER I.  
I have been asked to write something about French prisons. Before doing so, however, I must briefly state the circumstances which brought me acquainted with prison and prison life in the north of France. I was walking on the pier at Boulogne, and I was accosted and struck by a man who had been my friend. I retaliated with my walking cane, and I am sorry to say I inflicted a slight wound on his head, so slight indeed that he refused to allow the doctor to bandage it, but, alas! a few days later erysipelas set in, and carried the poor fellow off. Immediately after the row we were taken before the Commissary of Police, who suggested that we had better shake hands, and say no more about the matter. I waited in Boulogne a day or so, and then fully satisfied that the matter was at an end I returned to a small village near Amiens, where I was working at my profession of an artist. I heard of the sad sequel to this unfortunate affair in ample time to get away, but did not attempt to do so as I had not been the aggressor, and I could not believe in the possibility of any serious charge being brought against me. According to French law, if a man does not die within 30 days of the encounter no proceedings can be taken. Eleven days only had elapsed in this case, therefore I was arrested, sentenced, and suffered imprisonment. I shall never forget the mauvais quart d'heure I passed awaiting the advent of the gendarmes. They arrived at 5 p.m. or about nine hours after I had noticed the fatality. Messieurs les gendarmes treated me when they did come with every consideration, as they were going to handcuff me. I marched off some eight miles through the snow (it had been snowing all that sad November day), but the hotel-keeper told me I had the right to travel by train if I paid all three fares. I claimed the right, and waited for a train which arrived at Pont Remi about 6.30. I was marched through the streets to the lock-up, and put into a planked cell at once, with half a loaf of bread. The gendarmes were very kind, one of them giving me a hot brick for my feet. In the morning I was given a cup of coffee and cognac, and taken on to Abbeville by train, where I passed the whole of the ensuing day and night, arriving at Boulogne about midday the day after. Luckily I had a few shillings left, so took a cab (with my captors) from the station to the Hotel de Ville. Before I could prepare myself, unwashed, unshaven, and having only had dry bread to eat for 24 hours, I was suddenly ushered into the presence of the examining magistrate.

Here I must pause to explain the duties of this official. He is next to the prefect in power, and if he thinks you are guilty, no barrister can save you; in fact, he it is who privately advises the procureur and judges every word you say in his presence is used against you (you are not warned), and he is always laying traps for you. The greffier is his clerk. A prisoner, or, as he is called, prévenu, is not allowed to see his barrister (in criminal cases no solicitor is employed) till after the examining magistrate has finished with him, and his dossier, or minutes of his case, prepared by the greffier, is finished. You may be kept on remand a year if the judge likes, meanwhile the parquet or prosecution, have the right to avail themselves of every means, ransack your house, pry into all your private history, habits, and acquaintances for 20 years, just to bring about a conviction. A prisoner awaiting trial is permitted to see his nearest relatives, only once a week. On these occasions nothing in the nature of a legal consultation is permitted, and as a matter of fact he can have no legal advice until the examining magistrate by threats or tricks has turned him inside out. In some cases prisoners see their advocates on the morning of their trial, only when their conviction is a foregone conclusion. Ordinarily speaking, they consider it the clever thing to do, to throw every obstacle in the way of your barrister, who has to hang about the Palais de Justice, tip the greffier, or treat him, to get at what is being done in the judge's office. In my case they kept me on remand from December 12th to March 20th, when I went up before the assizes at St. Omer, but I will come to this later. I only saw my barrister those times before my trial, and had not worried the parquet I should have missed the assizes in March, and had to languish in the worse prison in the north of France for another three months, till the 20th of June. As it was, I nearly died of gaol fever while at Boulogne, but of this later.

Revenons à notre juge, who was an elderly man, not unkind in manner. The first thing he sprang on me was a letter from the English vice-consul to the procureur couched in very strong language, apologising on behalf of the English community in Boulogne for the brutal outrages I had committed, and trusting I should be dealt with by French authorities, with the utmost rigour of the law. This coming from a paid official, whose raison d'être is the protection of all British subjects in distress, the providing with means of defence, advising, and comforting them when arrested on any charge, and looking to their well-being while in prison, I thought rather strong. I said nothing then in answer to the judge, but I am pleased to be able to say that my solicitors in England, on hearing of the affair through me, had the letter expunged from the charge through the interference of the English Foreign Office. The judge added that this letter showed the opinion of the English community had formed of me. I knew the vice-consul, but very slightly, beyond having met his wife and daughter at various entertainments and dances. I may say I did not know anything of them, and they knew just as little of me. They did not meet in our set, and he could not possibly have known anything of me. However, to counteract the V.C.'s action, we had many devoted friends who stuck by me most nobly throughout the whole business—but to resume. I said very little beyond describing the affair and stating that I had received the first blow, they on their side do-

ing that I had been the assailant, which in the end they proved to their own satisfaction, by browbeating my witnesses, and objecting to one of them, because, at one time his brother had been in prison for a few days for some trifling offence, as in France the police magistrates do not often fine. Before concluding this paragraph, I must relate a curious confirmation of the difference between the two nations with regard to duelling. Almost the first thing the judge said to me was, why did not I fight a duel with the deceased? I answered, firstly, because I harboured no ill-feeling against him, and till he struck me, did not consider the affair important enough to even get angry about. Secondly, our law in England would have condemned me to death, and the seconds to 5 to 10 years' penal servitude had I killed him on the field. After this I was taken into the Boulogne prison.

I must describe this place, rather fully. To begin with, it was originally an old nursery, dating back several hundred years, and as a prison it had been condemned repeatedly, but owing to the supineness of the town council, had remained untouched, and a fresh place provided. The prison was divided into two parts by a wall. On the side I was incarcerated were all the convicts, or remain prisoners; on the other prisoners undergoing sentences of two months or less. In the front were the offices of the chief warden and his three assistants, and the cells where condemned prisoners were confined awaiting death, which was rarely tenanted, as executions are much more common than with us in England. In fact, President Grévy could hardly be got to sign one at all and Carnot, for whom I was going to handcuff me, had remitted three or four. As I was saying there was a court-yard, and the house used as a prison stood back. Downstairs were two kitchens, the larger one flagged, with damp ooze dripping from the walls, paved with irregular stones, 3 yards by 4. There was a bench at one end, a table, and a sort of shelf, running round to put the prisoners' bundles, bread, &c. on. Into this hole were packed from 20 to 30 men. Lousy beggars, half-starved tramps, collected by the gendarmes in the country highways and bye-ways, and men reeking with every sort of filth and disease.

The smaller room, fitted with a sort of wooden bunk, was reserved for the most dirty of the men, who were perfunctorily examined on entering by one of the warders. Into this little den, kennel, men used to be turned, literally crawling with vermin. They were not supposed to be allowed to come into our room, but as a matter of fact they did, as there was no fire on their side, and as a consequence, after about a month with all my precautions, I was attacked, and a French body-louse is a gentleman who is not at all right, when you know him, and if one only judged him from his bite, one would guess him to be about the size of a scorpion. All my under linens had to be destroyed, and I had to be my chief huntsman every morning. There was a bath, but only one, for the whole prison, and it was chiefly over the other side, so sometimes our dirty friends came in and went out without being washed. When they could the warders made the worst of them wash, and boiling water was poured on their rags, there being no oven to bake them in. Here, in justice, I must state, that as far as possible the detenus were treated with the utmost kindness by the chief warden and the three under warders. As far as I am concerned, nothing could be nicer than the way I was treated, every indulgence being shown to me, and I was even allowed to paint in the room used as the ante room chapel on Sundays, and actually did finish two large pictures there later on in February, and beginning of March. The bed-rooms each contained five beds, pretty close together. There was a bucket for uses of nature, and you may imagine the horror I underwent, when men were brought in ill, or drunk.

There was no gas, and the light was in a tumbler of oil, which burst feebly all night, sufficiently to enable the warders to look into the rooms. I will now describe the routine of the day.

At 6.30 we rose, went out to be measured in the courtyard and such measured were allowed to wash at the pump, which was usually frozen up during the hard weather. At eight bread was distributed, three-quarters of a lb. to each man, as far as I could make out. It was a compound of various sorts of inferior flours mixed with pea flour, bran, &c. About 8.30, breakfast, which consisted of coloured water with a few stray crusts in it. We were then locked up till 10.30, after which we were allowed to walk about in the yard till 4.30 p.m. The rules for prévenus were not very strict, and the warders locked us up at different times—from 4.30 p.m. to 5 in summer. The basins out meals were served in were called camelles. We were served with the rata, or soup, consisting of a tin basin of oily, or potato soup, or pea soup. On Sundays we had meat in the soup. After the soup, or supper, we walked about till dark, when we were locked in, and conducted to bed by the warden about 7 p.m. In addition to the Government rations, we were allowed a can-teen, which was put out to contract to a woman, who supplied steaks, chops, milk, eggs, sausages, white bread, and tobacco (for chewing). Smoking was prohibited. Every day the warden took the orders of the prisoners the money being paid out of what the prisoners or their friends placed in the hands of the chief warden. At first I had my dinner, one bottle of wine (a litre of beer was also allowed (a chocolate), sent from an hotel, but the canteen woman made herself so disagreeable over the matter that, finally, I had everything from her, contracting for my dinner every day at a certain price. This woman I found also contracted for the prison, supplying the prison food, also the mattresses, which were bags containing mouldy straw swarming with fleas, placed on an iron bedstead with iron planks. The beds were not often filled; I know mine was not. So great was the crowd of men brought in that later on a number of new beds were made, so they had the benefit. When the prison was crowded the newcomers were put into a sort of loft, ironically called "Casino," where they dozed, biggled piggy side by side. In summer it must have been a veritable hell, as it pained upwards, and the others, one

under the roof, and I heard that fleas and other vermin abounded, and if a man had none when he came in, he was soon liberally supplied; in fact, many who came in on short sentences of a few days went out positively swearing. There was only one water-closet; language here is inadequate to describe it.

With reference to the cleaning and sweeping of the prisons, this was performed by two persons, who got a few pence per week and double gamelles of soup and rata also extra tobacco. They were supposed to be overlooked by the warden, but you may be sure they did not do more than they could help. Our "kitchen" was situated with buckets of water which left the place damper than ever. The men were constantly attacked by various maladies. We were given so much coal for the day which was burnt in a small round stove. The sweepers were responsible for the fire. &c. During the first month I was much cheered by the companionship of an Englishman, who had been there for 5 months on some silly charge of malversation. In France anyone can denounce you, and it is for you to prove that you are innocent. It seems that he displeased the judge, and he was left to languish there month after month, sometimes being weeks between his examinations. As his accounts were in English, and neither the judge nor the greffier understood anything but French, the whole affair got into a hopeless muddle. Finally, about six weeks after I came, he was turned into the street, and told to get out, without a word of apology, having meanwhile lost his situation; and as his charge was never completed, he never could find a lawyer to defend him, and the man who denounced him had meanwhile left him, which got into difficulties and burst his heart. I believe, six months afterwards. He was casually informed that there was no proof against him—his case never came before a judge, or jury, or barrister.

While I was there a poor peasant farmer was denounced and cast into the same prison on the evidence of a boy of 14, who declared he had seen him coming out of the gate of a house where a man was found hanged. There was no coroner's inquest, but on the strength of his being a relation of the dead man both he, his mother-in-law, and father-in-law were confined for three months; and it would have gone on for a year, had not the chief warden, and all the other warders, who had been with him, and who had been his friends, come to his rescue. The boy was released, but during that three months his wife and children were brought to the verge of starvation, having sold their cow, chickens, &c. I give these few instances to show in what a haphazard way denunciations work in France. Suppose there is a crime, anyone having a grudge against you can denounce you, and you may be weeks before you can clear yourself, however absurd the accusation. Furthermore, the "correctional" or police magistrates very rarely acquit, and they can give up to five years. The assizes, from six months to penal servitude for life. The first thing for the juge d'instruction to do is to get you to admit yourself guilty. If you have pluck enough to refuse he writes to the parquet, or judge, to say that you are contumacious, and you get it hotter than ever. In nine cases out of ten the baritors, small local men, are very much afraid of the judges, and take a poor man's few francs, or pounds, and say hardly anything in his favour. I am talking, of course, of the majority of "correctional" or cases before the police magistrate. In many towns, where one or other of the judges are unable to attend, one of the senior barristers gets up on the bench, and perhaps sentences the man he has been prosecuting. 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## OUR OMNIBUS.

## PIPER PAN.

On Thursday next the Court of Common Council will elect the new principal of the Guildhall School of Music. As I have already mentioned, Messrs. Cumming, Turpin, Sawyer, Caldecott, and Thomas are the final candidates. The names of these 5 gentlemen will be put up at the first voting, and the second only 3 names will go up, and at the third and last the 2 remaining, and, of course, on one or the post will devolve. It is said that the late Sir Joseph Barnby paid 1,500 visits to members of the court when he was canvassing for the principalship.

Meanwhile, the operatic class at the big City school of music has been rehearsing Goring Thomas's "Esmeralda," which will be performed at Drury Lane Theatre on June 18. The performance will be conducted by Mr. Neil O'Donovan, as the newly-elected principal will have hardly settled to his new duties by that time.

That most delightful of all the Griekels who have appeared in Humperdinck's fair opera, Miss Douce, will give her first vocal recital at Steinway Hall on Tuesday week. The clever young singer will sing several songs, specially written for her, and be assisted by Mr. Whitney and Mackerider, M. Johann Wolff, and Mlle. Douce de Fortis.

I am very sorry that subscribers to the Philharmonic Society's concert on Wednesday will not, after all, have the pleasure of hearing M. Paderevsky. The great pianist is so exhausted by his long American tour that he is obliged to cancel his engagement with the Philharmonic directors, in addition to those to which he had already given up.

At the 6th annual festival of the London Gregorian Choral Association, which will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, a new anthem, "Hail, Gladdening Light," specially written for the occasion by Dr. Martin, will be sung. The Rev. Jesse Brett, of Colchester, and the Rev. T. Childs Clarke, of Thorverton, have also written new hymns for the festival, and the sermon will be preached by Canon Newbott.

I understand that M. Massenet's new opera, "Sapho," is quite finished, and will be produced at the Paris Opera Comique early next year. The composer has already played the work to Madame Calvè, who has unhesitatingly accepted the principal rôle.

The juvenile prodigy pianiste, Miss Ethel Liggins, has recovered from her recent attack of measles, and will make her London début at Queen's Hall on June 19.

A niece of Madame Adelina Patti, Madlle. Febea Strakosch, has been singing with great success at Nice during the late opera season. The young artiste was taught by Madame Carotta Patti, a sister of the famous "diva," and at one time a singer of celebrity herself.

On Tuesday the great French composer Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his public débüt, which took place at the Salle Pleyel in 1846, when he was 11 years of age. This occasion will be honoured in Paris by a special concert at the Salle Pleyel, at which the orchestra of the Société des Concerts has volunteered their services, and among other items in an unusually interesting programme, will be the first performance of M. Saint-Saëns' second sonata for piano and violin, played by Senior Sarasate and the great composer.

I hear that Madame Sembrich will not appear at Covent Garden during Sir Augustus Harris's present season; but, with so many prime donne already at his command, Sir Augustus will hardly miss Madame Sembrich.

At the concert which the Countess of Radnor is giving on July 1, for the benefit of the Earlswood Asylum, the orchestra and chorus will be entirely composed of ladies, who will number about 170 performers, quite half of them being titled dames and demoiselles.

The Ysaye violin recitals are attracting large audiences to the Queen's Hall, and there seems a possibility of the same thing occurring here as in Paris, when hundreds of people were unable to obtain admission to the renowned violinist's concerts, and the Paris papers stated that such a triumph had not been known since Rubinstein and Vieuxtemps played there together.

Mr. Charles Manners and his charming wife, Miss Fanny Moody, have accepted an engagement to sing at 46 concerts in South Africa next season.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The German periodical "Globus" for last month gives some interesting statistics regarding the export and sale of ivory from Africa in 1895. It informs us that 11,650 tons of this article were offered for sale in Liverpool, Antwerp, and London, during the year, besides 1,570 tons of old stock. Of this large quantity the Congo contributed 6,680 tons, 1,850 tons came from German East Africa, 1,150 tons from the Sudan, the Niger sent 650 tons, and the Gaboon 527 tons. The average yield of one elephant is said to be about 300 lbs., and it is calculated that not less than 42,360 elephants were slaughtered to produce this quantity.

Little wonder is it that the number of large game animals in Africa has diminished to so great an extent if they are killed off in such quantities. Not only are the elephants getting less, but all the other large animals, such as the antelopes, zebras, and buffaloes, are decreasing in the same proportion, and in places where they used to abound in countless thousands there are now only a few stragglers to be met with. Many persons have interested themselves in the preservation of some of these animals whose extermination will not long be delayed if this constant slaughter continues. But the difficulties in the way of setting apart and enclosing an area for their special benefit have prevented any serious steps being taken in this direction.

The Americans, whose large herds of buffalo have also become things of the past, have endeavoured to perpetuate the species by keeping a few of them in the National Park, but so far the experiment has not been attended with much success on account of the constant depredations of poachers, and the consequent decrease in the numbers of the beasts. Late I believe the stock has been added to, and it is hoped with a little increased vigilance on the part of their custodians they will be able to live unmolested and naturally multiply.

being particularly strong in male company. Mr. Fred Emmer, Mr. Charles Wilberforce, Mr. Henry Wright, and Mr. J. T. Macmillan. The chief artists are Miss Adele Blanche, Miss Alice Barnett (of Savoy fame), and Miss Jane Grey, who used to play in "My Sweetheart."

I gather that "Robert Burns," produced at Edinburgh on Monday last, is not exactly a triumph for anybody concerned. The leading local paper says that, "in the first act Burns is a posing braggart, in the second an inebriated ranteer, and in the third a broken-down soot." The piece "recks with the atmosphere of the public house." I am sorry for that, for Mr. Matthew Brodie, who represents the Scottish bard, has, I know, great hopes for the play. But the subject was difficult, not to say dangerous. It is not easy to put upon the stage such familiar personages as those of Burns and his circle—Highland Mary, Clarianda, and so forth.

As at present arranged, Mr. Edward Terry will come back to his theatre in the Strand in September, when he will submit to London audiences "Love in Idleness," the play by Mr. Louis N. Parker which had so great a success the other day when performed in the provinces for the first time. Mr. Terry seems to have secured in another "Sweet Lavender."

## OLD IZAAK.

The Thames, in common with the Lea and other rivers, is quite out of order for fishing, and until more rain arrives, the ordinary trout angler stands little chance of sport. He has a few fish being taken, chiefly from the weirs, but not of any great size. Some big fish, it is true, have come to grief, but compared with the number of anglers, and the stretch of water fished, they are few indeed, for which the exceptional weather and easterly winds are alone to blame.

The most notable trout lately taken from the Thames was one of 8lb. 12oz., caught by Mr. Holland, of the Friendly Anglers, fishing with George Rosewell at Chertsey. During the last few days, Mr. G. Bacchus has landed one of 5lb. and Mr. George Palmer one of 3lb., both anglers being piloted by Rosewell. Mr. Manning, fishing with John Keene at Datchet, has secured a beautiful fish, scaling 8lb., and a few good fish have also been taken in the upper reaches. The boating and holiday parties on the river during the holidays have not been conducive to angling interests, so that under all circumstances fishermen have little to complain of.

Nothing of consequence appears to have been done in the Lea, and during a walk a day or two since over the most likely waters between the Iver and Ware, I failed to hear of any noted sporty fish being taken. The Lea is sadly in want of rain, and until a good downpour occurs there will probably be little to chronicle.

The Mundella Act is continually found fault with, like the weather, and one or the other always affords an excuse for the impudent angler, who thinks he ought at all times to catch fish. It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast line anywhere, and, of course, to a small extent, will always vary. In spite of all objections, the Mundella Act has done good service, and I trust it will be long before it is materially altered. It is certainly not perfect, but whatever amendment is needed should be very carefully considered, and anglers as a body should not be led away by a too tempting bait.

"Better bear the ill we have than fly to those we know not of."

The Mundella Act is being a very dainty affair. The upper part of the bodice is composed of a deep square yoke of orange-coloured silk covered all over with soft puffs of black lace, a line of cream lace insertion going between each puff. The lower part of the bodice is of the gown material, gathered baby fashion in front to the edge of the yoke, the back fitting plainly to the figure. Round full sleeve-tops of the satin cloth are gathered above the elbows into tight-fitting under-sleeves of orange silk, covered with puffs of black lace and lines of cream insertion. The waist-band is of folded black satin, with a looped bow and short ends.

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## JACK ALLROUND.

**BLACK BELL POLISH.**—The method largely employed by the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and sent me by a member of that force, will probably suit the majority of my correspondents who want some hints on the subject. First steep the belts in salt and water for a couple of days, then take them out and allow them to get quite dry, after which rub them well with a piece of smooth pumice stone to ensure a good surface. The next process is to soak the upper surface of the leather with black ink. This should be made to penetrate well into the leather, though, if possible, it ought not to soak right through. When dry, rub the outside surface with a rounded hard substance, such as a smooth piece of wood or the handle of a tooth brush. This both softens the leather and prepares it to receive a polish. The polish recommended is a military pouch waterproof blacking, sold in London in 3d. tins. This is to be rubbed on with a brush, and afterwards with chamois leather. My informant says it gives a "brilliant polish, which will not soil anything it comes in contact with," adding, "a touch of the paste and a drop of the chamois cloth will always produce a fine polish." While giving the above, I should also, on behalf of "Police-constable J.," be much obliged to any reader who will send me a beeswax dressing for black leather belts, that will give a good polish, and at the same time not be affected by the damp or harden the leather.

**LEMON SYRUP.**—3 lbs. of loaf sugar to 1 pint of lemon juice. Before squeezing the lemon, drop of the yellow rind with lumps of the sugar, and as each lump of sugar has got the rased rind it can hold, drop it into a basin; then squeeze the lemons till you have got a full pint of a little more of juice. Now add 1 pint of water to the juice and the remainder of the sugar, along with what you have beaten up with the rased rind, warm all together until the sugar is perfectly dissolved, but under no circumstances must the syrup be allowed to boil, and the less heat that can be used to effect the perfect solution of the sugar the better will be the syrup. When dissolved strain and bottle. Many people find the lemon juice can be preserved better as follows: Squeeze a number of fine fresh lemons, taking care that you do not admit the juice of any fruit that has begun to show the slightest sign of decay. Strain the juice through muslin, and at once pour it into bottles with just enough of the best olive oil to cover the surface.

**WATCHMAKERS' OIL.**—Porpoise oil is perhaps the very best you can use as a watch lubricant, but it requires careful preparation. In the first place to get rid of the acid, the oil must be washed in filtered water to which a little carbonate of soda has been added. After it has settled the oil is to be poured off, and heated to from 22deg. to 23deg. Fahr. for an hour or so with constant stirring. The oil cannot be directly tested for acidity by the application of litmus but the filtered water used for washing the oil will reddish the litmus paper if any acid was present in the oil, and if so, you wash the oil again as above till you remove it.

**EFFERVESCENT SALINE MIXTURE.**—The ingredients are a quarter of a pound of castor sugar, 2 oz. each tartaric acid, cream of tartar, carbonates of soda, and Epsom salts. Each of these powders must be perfectly dried on separate warm plates before the fire, and then with the bowl of a dry tablespoon separately crushed into fine powder. They must not on any account be mixed together until they are perfectly dry, as the least dampness will soon cause the effervescence of the whole mass. When dry mix all together, and sift them 2 or 3 times through a dry piece of muslin, as this is the only way to ensure a complete even mixture. Bottle the powders at once in dry bottles, and keep them in a dry place. About 1 teaspoonful stirred into half a tumbler of water, either hot or cold, makes this a mild aperient effervescent draught.

**SPONGE CAKE WITH APPLE FOAM.**—This cake looks nice when served in a glass dish. Get a small sponge cake and cut it into slices, lay it in the glass dish, pour over the slices enough sherry and cream, or if you have not the latter, milk, to moisten them through. Peel and core a few apples and put them with a gill of water, 1 ounce of sugar, and the juice of 1 lemon into a stewpan, and boil down carefully without burning to a thick pulp; rub this through a sieve, beat it to froth, and whip the whites of 8 eggs into a meringue consistency, then mix the 2 together and put it in a rough uneven shape on the slices of sponge cake.

**MAROON SPIRIT VARNISH.**—Get a bottle that will hold at least 1 pint and a half, and put into it 2 oz. of gum sandarac, 1 oz. shellac, 1 oz. gum benjamin, 1 oz. Venice turpentine, and 1 pint spirits of wine. Slightly bruise the pint before putting them in. Coloured red according to taste with dragon's blood. Cork the bottle close, and stand it in a warm place, rather near, but not too near, the fire, and occasionally agitate by shaking the bottle. It may take a few days to dissolve the gums. When they are dissolved strain for use. This applied with a brush will dry bright. Keep the bottle well corked when not in use.

**GIN SLING.**—Take a large soda water tumbler, put into it a liqueur glass of either maraschino or noveau, or if you prefer it, plain syrup made by dissolving in the liqueur glass with water as much powdered sugar as it will possibly take up. Then half fill the tumbler with little knobs of ice, add a thin paring of the outer yellow skin of a lemon, next add a sufficient quantity of unsweetened gin to suit taste. Now empty into the tumbler the contents of a bottle of soda water, and stir well up with a tablespoon to mix the whole. A sprig of borage is often put in to finish, but there are a dozen different ways of concocting the drink.

**WORMS IN FURNITURE.**—When you find the insects are making holes all over the wood work you must as best you can force into the holes some oily or fatty stuff. I have myself cured some pieces of furniture I greatly valued by working in sweet oil. The little beetle that does the damage revolts against anything of a greasy nature, but unless you manage to force the greasy matter well up to him

he only bores the deeper and does the more harm, but if you get it right in it kills him at his work. I have also destroyed the beetle by forcing in lard. It is troublesome work if done effectively, and is not otherwise worth doing at all. When you are sure the insect are killed and the wood free from further ravages clean off the greasy surface, after which rub them well with a piece of smooth pumice stone to ensure a good surface. The next process is to soak the upper surface of the leather with black ink. This should be made to penetrate well into the leather, though, if possible, it ought not to soak right through.

**MANGOLD WURTEL WINE.**—If you have the red mangold roots they are the best to use; peel and slice them up, and to every 4 lb. weighed when sliced add 1 gallon of water, and boil till quite soft; then take all out, strain, and return the liquor to the boiler; add 3 lbs. of Demerara sugar to each gallon of liquor, with 1 oz. of hops to 4 gallons. Place the hops in a muslin bag, and boil them in the sugar and liquor for 20 minutes; then take out and strain into an open tub; when luke warm add a teaspoonful of brewer's yeast to each gallon; let it stand 3 days, then strain and pour it into a barrel, when it will keep the barrel quite full with some of the liquor that must be reserved for the purpose, so as to work out the soured. When the working ceases hang down for 4 months, then bottle, and the wine will be fit to drink after it has been bottled for 4 months.

**FIVE TIMES ROUND THE WORLD.**—Harriet Geyler, a married woman, gave some melancholy testimony at an inquest before the Shoreditch coroner concerning the death of Thomas Watson, a traveller, lately residing at Goldsmith Buildings, Shoreditch. Deceased, she said, had been well off at one time, and had been round the world 5 times for pleasure. Up till very recently he had been a very heavy drinker. He was taken very ill and confined to his bed, with the exception of a little drop he had given up the drink. "Coroner": What do you call a little drop? "Witness": Oh, he had several half-quarters of brandy with soda a day, and a few threepennyworths in between. (Laughter.) "Coroner": Do you call a little drop? "Witness": Oh, that's nothing to what he used to drink. (Laughter.) "Witness" added that she could not give him proper attention at home or afford to pay for the drink, so she had him removed to the Shoreditch Infirmary. The last thing he said on the day of his death was, "Let's have a drop of brandy just before I die." "Coroner": He was truly to till the last, then. (Laughter.) The infirmary medical officer said death was due to disease of the liver.

**SEVEN DOCTORS IN THREE WEEKS.**—Dr. Westcott held an inquest on Harriet Ingram, aged 4 months, daughter of a labourer residing at Wilson-court, Gray's Inn-nd. The child died of phthisis, weighing only 5 lb.—The father, Henry Ingram, was examined, and said his sister looked after the child. "Coroner": What is the Christian name of your sister? "Witness": Charlotte; no, Clara; no, Agnes; no, Mary. "The sister (from the back of the court): It's Frances, your worship. "Coroner": This is not a police court and bank holiday charge, so do not interrupt. (To the father): When did you last see it alive? "Witness": Yesterday in the mortuary. (Laughter.) "Coroner": It looks as though this child were taken to a dozen doctors. This is the list, gentlemen: 1. Metropolitan Dispensary; May 13, Dr. McKenzie; May 16, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; May 19, Dr. Thomas, and lastly, May 21, Dr. Doran. —Verdict, natural death.

**HOUSEBREAKING AT SOUTH NORWOOD.**—At Croydon, before Ald. Foss and Dr. Adams, George Reindeer, 32, of Lydia-st., Bethnal Green, who has recently served a long term of imprisonment, was charged with feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Elizabeth Harman at Seymour-pl. Apsley-nd. S. Norwood, and stealing therein silver watch and chain and 13s. in money.—Prosecutrix stated that prisoner was her son-in-law. On the 13th last week witness went out to work, leaving her house unattended, and then with the bowl of a dry tablespoon separately crushed into fine powder. They must not on any account be mixed together until they are perfectly dry, as the least dampness will soon cause the effervescence of the whole mass. When dry mix all together, and sift them 2 or 3 times through a dry piece of muslin, as this is the only way to ensure a complete even mixture. Bottle the powders at once in dry bottles, and keep them in a dry place. About 1 teaspoonful stirred into half a tumbler of water, either hot or cold, makes this a mild aperient effervescent draught.

**THE 50th ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF THE YORKSHIRE FIRE ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the H.A.C. took place last Tuesday at Aldershot, where the brigade has been stationed since Friday week. The United battalions contain about 220 of all ranks, of whom no fewer than 150 were present with 32 ammunition wagons, and a general service staff, and 100 horses. Maj.-gen. Alleyne gave a most minute inspection of men, guns, and horses, held a smart field day, in which all the batteries at Aldershot were engaged, including the H.A.C.

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## THE THEATRES.

## COVENT GARDEN.

Superlatives in criticism are usually objectionable and sometimes suspicious, but to write of M. Jean De Reszke's performance in "Faust" without the plentiful use of adulterous adjectives is to convey but a barren impression of the effects of his charming style both on eye and ear. There is indeed a tenor who can look Faust to perfection, a smaller number can do justice to the music, and still fewer are there who can act the part with that combination of romantic youth and dignity necessary for the adequate interpretation of Goethe's ill-fated hero, but the Polish tenor alone combines in an exalted degree all those attributes of presence, voice, and bearing which have made his Faust memorable in the recent annals of Covent Garden. With what wondrous vocal charm he invested his latest rendering, how nobly he acted, and when demanded, what passionate fervour he imparted to the scenes in the garden and the dungeon, it is like to unnecessary to detail; sufficient to say that the performance remains what it long has been, the most beautifully finished rendering that can possibly be conceived of a rôle full of splendid opportunities for the actor-singer capable of making adequate use of them. Opinions are clearly divided concerning the vocal merits of the two brothers De Reszke, and those who claim that Edouard is a finer tenor than Jean are by no means in a small minority. On one point there can be no doubt. Edouard as an actor is not to be compared with his brother, and although his Mephistopheles is not without dramatic strength, it is somewhat lacking in many points (Placido on the whole is a much better Satan), but after all that rich and sonorous voice, produced without the faintest apparent effort, is so eminently satisfying that one forgets the actor in the singer, being well content so to do. It is evident of vocal effort which often detracts from the otherwise interesting performances of Miss Macintyre, and while her Marguerite suffers from like drawback and is further handicapped by a lack of freedom in pose and gesture, the Scottish soprano makes an ideal picture of the luckless maiden. Both chorus and orchestra rendered well the familiar music, and the rest of the cast were fully adequate, Signor Marcellini conducting with customary ability.

"Tannhäuser," with M. Alvarez in the title rôle, drew almost as large and brilliant an audience as a Dr. Jekyll's right, and if the performance was followed with an interest and enthusiasm which occasionally over-flowed into indiscriminate applause it must be remembered that a Covent Garden audience is not noted for discrimination, those who attend the cheap series of operas at Drury Lane earlier in the season being far more earnest and educated listeners. M. Alvarez's acting can hardly be said to improve; it is at times mechanical, and since he was last with us he has contracted one of the worst habits of the old Italian school, that pernicious practice of coming down to the footlights and singing to the house instead of to those on the stage. This was particularly noticeable in the tournament of song, and it is to be hoped that so fine a singer (the delicacy and power of his vocalising cannot be denied) will speedily alter what is opposed to all the traditions of Wagner's teaching. This apart, M. Alvarez's performance was not without its good points, while Madame Eames acted in chaste style and sang superbly as Elizabeth, her "make-up" being again noticeable for its artistic fitness and its touches of originality. Madame Adini as Venus suffered by comparison with her rival (according to the book), and it is hardly too much to say that she sang out of tune more than once. M. Pirov was a dignified Landgrave, and Signor Arcano was excellent as Walther, Signor Pirov was a good Walther, and Mme. Bauermeister a melodious Shepherd. The chorus sang well, though in appearance distinctly amateur, and the ensemble singing in Act II was well rendered, but allowing for traditional dressing and may be historical accuracy, one may be excused for believing that the party of huntsmen need not resemble a gathering of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

## BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. Abbey, the American theatrical manager, is recovering from the serious illness which struck him down at the time he and his partners, failing in business, had made an assignment of their assets to their creditors. It is said that Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, whose American tour has been directed by Mr. Abbey, have cause to be seriously interested in this financial collapse. It is due to the foremost American theatrical entrepreneur to whom the ultimate rescue of his company was effected that Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry arrived in London from New York on Tuesday.

During the past week no fewer than 3 fires have occurred in English theatres, the first at the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith, the scenery of which became ignited during the performance of "For England," upon which the iron curtain was immediately lowered. While the firemen of the Metropolitan Brigade, who were promptly in attendance, were getting the fire under, the manager approached the audience and told them there was no cause for alarm. As a consequence, all present save some 20 visitors, remained in their seats until after a brief delay, the fire being extinguished, the performance was resumed. The second fire, occurring at the Victoria Theatre, Newport, Monmouth, resulted far more gravely in the destruction of the entire building. Fortunately, after a comparatively short run on Saturday, brings Mr. Willard's management of the Garrick to an untimely close. For the remainder of his tenure of the theatre, which terminates with the current summer season, Mr. Willard transfers his tenancy to Mr. and Mrs. Kendall. When their temporary occupation terminates it is likely that Mr. Willard will become lessee of the Garrick. Whenever the run of "Bisarri" comes to an end, and with it Mr. Arthur Borth's tenure of the Prince of Wales, the theatre passes into the possession of Miss Casy-Graham, who will then produce there, for the first time in London, the new musical comedy, "On the March," lately brought out with success in the country. For yet another musical comedy, "The French Maid," a London theatre is also wanted, and will

ultimately be found.—Mr. George Edwards is determined to outdo all competitors in respect of souvenir presentations, it being his intention to bestow, as soon as they can be prepared, mementoes of the "Geisha Girl" to all visitors at Daly's on every night of its performance.

—Mr. Horne's new comedy, "The Sunbury Scandal," is in rehearsal to follow the suddenly withdrawn "Jedbury, Junior," at Terry's theatre.—Mr. Turner, the enterprising manager of the Princess, intends, after a few weeks' run of the existing drama, "The Spun of Life," to follow it with another theatrical success, "The Grip of Iron." When this piece in its allotted course, it will be superseded by a revival of "Drink," with Mr. Charles Warner in his most popular impersonation of Copeau. It is expected that this series of pieces will carry on the Princess' till August, when the English adaptation of the great Parisian success, "Les Deux Gosses" ("The Two Urchins"), is to be produced, with Miss Tyndall playing one of the boys, and—a shrewd guess—Miss Farbrother the other. Next week will be a busy one in respect of theatrical novelties. On Monday the Court will be re-opened by Miss May Yobe with the revival of "Ma'amelle Nitouche." Tuesday brings with it the premiere of "The Queen's Proctor" ("Divorcons") at the Royal, and Wednesday is to see the production of "Magda" ("Heimat") at the Lyceum, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the title part, and Mr. Forbes Robertson also in the cast. On the following Saturday at the Gaiety Miss Olga Nethersole makes her re-appearance as Camille in the Parisian version of the piece. An original play, entitled "The Wanderer from Venus" by Mr. R. Buchanan and "Charles Lester," is to be produced at the new Grand Theatre, Croydon, on Monday week with a cast including such well-known London players as Messrs. Oswald Yorke, G. W. Anson, and J. Beauchamp, the Misses Vera Beringer, Eva Moore, L. Gourley, and Kate Rorke.—Mr. George Alexander has secured the dramatic rights in Mr. Merriman's novel, "The St. James Theatre has also commenced. Mr. J. Huntley McCarthy to make for him a new English version of the French drama played by Mr. Pichot at the Lyceum under the title "The Duke's Motto."—During the last week Miss Patrick Campbell's part of the Gipsy Girl, Meliza, in "For the Crown" has been played by her understudy, Miss Sarah Brooke, with such picturesque distinction as gives promise for this young actress of a brilliant future career. The run of the romantic play came to an end on Saturday, and the next week Mr. Pichot at the Lyceum under the title "The Duke's Motto."—During the last week Miss Patrick Campbell's part of the Gipsy Girl, Meliza, in "For the Crown" has been played by her understudy, Miss Sarah Brooke, with such picturesque distinction as gives promise for this young actress of a brilliant future career. 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## LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

## HOME.

William James, plate-layer, was knocked down by an engine on the Barry Railway at Cadotown, near Cardiff, and killed.

At Norwood Colliery, about 6 miles from Bishop Auckland, an on-setter named William Adamson Robinson, 22, was caught between the cage and shaft and dismembered.

The offices of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway Co. at Newport caught fire yesterday. The caretaker and his wife and two children were rescued with much difficulty.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Cornwall at 6.55 on Friday, and the men on their way to work at the Camborne mines noticed the vibration distinctly.

The strike of surface men of Dukinfield collieries for a uniform wage of 3s. 5d. per day has ended in the defeat of the men. Other men have been engaged, and the collieries are in full work again.

The German Emperor's racing cutter, "Meteo," was taken out of dry dock at Southampton yesterday, and left for the Thames. She will compete in the Royal Yacht Club Race on Thursday next.

An old lady of independent means named Marshall died last night in Dover Hospital, having been terribly burned. She struck a light in the night and caught the bed clothes on fire, and was severely burnt about the chest, nose, and arms.

Wm. Riley, 49, of Rotherham, had been staying at a public-house all day, and about 6 o'clock asked to be assisted home, feeling unwell. While two men were assisting him he fell in the street, and died in a few minutes.

Thomas Pratt Wills, secretary of the Potters Building Society, which failed in 1891, involving loss to the members of about £400,000, died in Parkhurst prison. He was serving a sentence of 5 years, and would have been released next month.

The girl Thorby, whose throat was cut at Bolton by her sweetheart, named Brown, is progressing favourably, and fatal termination is not anticipated. Brown, who committed suicide after attacking Thorby, was a citizen of Hucknall Torkard, Wark.

George Beardmore, while in charge of a lorry laden with iron, and drawn by 2 horses, was going down an incline over a railway bridge, when he fell down and the wheels passed over his inflicting injuries which caused almost immediate death.

At Doncaster, a youth named Edward Wood, a draper, was charged with cruelty to a pony. Defendant was seen to take out a knife and cut the end of the animal's tongue off, and threw it into the road. Fourteen days, without the option of a fine.

The funeral of the murdered Corp. Payne, of the King's Royal Rifles, took place yesterday in the Soldiers' Cemetery, Aldershot, an immense concourse following. The funeral was attended by the col. and adjt., and there were representatives from all the corps in the brigade present.

The Bristol magistrates had before them an elderly man named Richard Fry, charged with attempting suicide by jumping out of a window 60 feet from the ground. He broke his fall twice or would have been killed. His relatives undertook to look after him, and he was bound over.

During the month ending to-day steamers aggregating 12,000 tons have been launched from Sunderland shipyards. For the 5 months of the year 34 vessels, aggregating 96,000 tons have been launched against 20 of smaller average tonnage in same period last year.

At Hereford Matthew Richards, 40, woodman, was committed for trial on a charge of killing Richard Walker, farm labourer. It was stated that Walker annoyed Richards, who struck him with a stick, the butt handle of which pierced the right eye, and he blemished on the brain superoxide.

The steamer Netherholm, from Quebec, landed at Greenwich the crew 15 men of the Norwegian barque V. Valder, of Christiania, outward bound in ballast, which was abandoned in a sinking condition, after being in collision with an iceberg 140 miles E.S.E. of Cape Race.

A shocking fatality occurred on H.M.S. Irreducible at Portsmouth. Five men were ascending to the main deck by the ammunition hoist, and Gunner Drake, aged 19, putting out his head, came into violent collision with the armour deck, sustaining injuries to his skull which occasioned instant death.

At Sheffield yesterday, Mary Frost, 25, was committed for trial on a charge of attempting suicide by throwing herself over the bridge into the river. The husband, who refused to become bail, said she had given way to drink, and was beyond his control.

Daniel Hughes, who buys and breaks up old ships, was charged at Sunderland with having 2 packages of dynamite, weighing 80lb., stored in his possession near the Wear Steel Works, Castletown, 3 miles from Sunderland. He pleaded that he had a license allowing him to have such quantities in Sunderland, and thought that entitled him to have them anywhere. Fined 4s and costs.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

At the Kent Assizes at Maidstone yesterday, Henry Charles Ellis, labourer, who gave an address at Newington, pleaded guilty to a charge of violently assaulting Alice Wotton, governess, Tweedry-nd, Bromley, Kent, on the 17th March, and stealing a black leather purse containing 2s. 6d. Complainant was walking in Burnt Ash-lane, when prisoner sprang from the other side of a hedge and knocked her down. She said to him, as he was struggling with her on the ground, "Is it my purse you want?" and prisoner replied, "Yes, I am hungry." Complainant took her purse from her pocket, and prisoner snatched it and ran off. Complainant regained her feet and made her way to some men who were working in an adjoining field, and they followed prisoner and captured him.—Sentence postponed.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

Yesterday being what is known in the U. States as "Decoration Day," business was practically suspended. The bright weather prevailed, and the customary decoration of the graves of those who fell in the Civil War was reverently performed in the various States.

FOREIGN.

The fight between Maher and Slavin, who have been placed under arrest, has been postponed by mutual agreement until June 6.

At a Council of Ministers held in the Elysee, it was decided to lay before the Chamber of Deputies a bill proposing Madagascar to be henceforward a French colony.

## 2,500 PEOPLE CRUSHED TO DEATH.

## AWFUL CALAMITY AT MOSCOW. BORN AND KILLED IN A CROWD.

## GHASTLY SCENES.

A Reuter Moscow telegram received yesterday forenoon said:—A terrible accident occurred to-day at the great popular fest given in honour of the Czar's coronation. The people began trooping before dark last night in the direction of the Khodynka Plain, where the tables for the people's feast were set out, and by dawn an immense crowd had collected. In their impatience to secure the food and presents provided, the huge mob of men, women, and children began pressing forward and pushing, and the result was a terrible crush, in which many lives were lost. It is not yet known exactly how many. One woman was delivered of a child on the field, and was trampled underfoot, and crushed to death.

## HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

Last night further telegrams came to hand. According to these the disaster happened between 6 and 7 a.m. It was not indicated that the jets should have been midday, but the throng around the sheds where the presentation mugs and the free medals were to be distributed became so dense that the attendants were completely overpowered. The people then struggled madly for the bundles in which the presents were tied up in illustrated handkerchiefs, also intended as souvenirs of the coronation. It was in vain that the police attempted to control the seething mass, and men, women, and children were trampled under foot, their shrieks and groans being heard a long distance from the scene. Troops and firemen were summoned, and these at once commenced of extricating the dead and injured, which were lying in groups of 10 to 30, over an area of several hundred yards. The victims, who belong almost exclusively to the peasant class, were conveyed to the city as quickly as possible. Heartrending scenes were witnessed while the people were seeking for their relations among the dead and injured. The exact loss of life is still unknown, but in official circles the number of dead is estimated at 1,000.

THE CAR'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Up to 4 p.m. yesterday 331 dead bodies and 469 injured persons had been removed from the scene of the catastrophe. According to the latest official report, the killed and those who have since died of their injuries number together 1,138 persons. The Court Chamberlain has despatched the following telegram to the Official Messenger in St. Petersburg:—The brilliant course of the coronation festival in the crowded audience was the Princess of Wales and her daughters, who set an example to many less distinguished visitors.

WILLIAM BONNARD, David, a noticeable performance, and Miller Bannister and Maddocks entered with spirit into the love passages with the apprentices, evidently appreciating the novelty of an amorous rôle.

The prelude was played with rare intelligence by the orchestra, and at the conclusion of the 1st and 2nd acts Signor Mancinelli, who conducted, was called on to the stage to share the applause with the singers. The chorus was adequate, although losing its head in the street row, and nothing could have been better than the scenery. The interior of St. Katherine's Church was quite a triumph, and the street scene a most effective and convincing picture; indeed, the mounting generally showed Sir A. Harris in his most generous and artistic mood. Included in the crowded audience was the Princess of Wales and her daughters, who set an example to many less distinguished visitors.

NOT BEEN HASTILY MADE;

they were just, and they were determined to stand by them.—Mr. Venables in responding, said their future might be anticipated with hope.—Mr. Nicholson, chairman of the London District, also replied. He said that the concessions which had been gained by them in past had been gained after severe uphill struggles.—Mr. Taylor (Bristol) proposed "Our Parliamentary Friends," and spoke of Sir S. Northcote as one of the foremost amongst telegraphists' friends. The toast was received with musical honours.—Sir S. Northcote, in response, first gave a word of:

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES

to the City, and congratulated them on the successful meetings held. Several of their discussions had been of an important character, and as had been indicated, the year had been one of expectations rather than of action or agitation.

He believed the Postmaster-general expected to receive the report of Lord Tweedmouth's commission in the course of the present year, at which time it was received, it would be sure to receive the fullest, fairest, and most impartial consideration.

He heartily wished them God-speed on the question of classification. (Applause.) It was a perfectly intolerable practice that men who were paid second or third-class rates should be systematically called upon to do first-class work without any extra remuneration or pay. He knew as an old civil servant how important and responsible their worth was, and he knew how ably they performed that work, and how unhesitatingly they were ready to undertake extra work when public service demanded. The least, therefore, the public could do in consideration of that fact was to

TREAT THEM WITH JUSTICE,

with a leaning towards generosity. He assured them that their Parliamentary friends would not fail to do all they could to promote their chaste claims and demands.

(Applause.) Mr. Gardner (Plymouth) proposed "The Corporation of Exeter," remarking that the Mayor and Corporation had extended a very hearty welcome to the delegates. They would go away with feelings of sincere and warmest thanks for the manner in which they had been received, the public spirit which the citizens manifested. The Mayor, in reply, referred to the pleasure it had given the citizens to welcome the delegates, and sincerely hoped that the fair and reasonable demands of delegates would be granted.

MILITARY INSPECTION AT REALING.

The annual inspection of the 3rd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt. took place at the barracks yesterday. Lord Methuen being the officiating officer. His lordship was accompanied by Col. W. H. Mackinnon (assistant adjutant-general), with Capt. Drummond as his aide-de-camp. The battalion parades in column at the rear of the barracks being first inspected in marching order, after which the march took place. Subsequently the lists were laid down and examined. The battalion was then broken up and did company drill under the following officers: A Co., Capt. Barker and Lieut. Duncay; B Co., Capt. Thornton and Lieut. Scott; C Co., Capt. Nevan and Lieut. Johnson; F Co., Maj. Hay and Lieut. Van de Weyer; G Co., Capt. J. R. Gray and Lieut. Evans (Worcester Regt.) and Bagot; H Co., Capt. Hay and Lieut. Wadding. The C and D Cos. did not come under notice, being on musketry duty at Churn under Capt. Van de Weyer, Lieut. R. D. (Co.), and Lieut. Henderson (C. Co.). The inspection of the men over, Lord Methuen visited the cook-houses and the different messes, with all of which he was pleased, especially pleased. The simple facts out of which this story was woven were as follows:—A few weeks ago the Rev. R. Howard removed with his family to 13 Park Hill, which, by the way, is a long way from the old sorrowful story of a mother's dislocation and fear and the concealment of the birth of the unknown stranger. Nor is there any shadow of truth in the hints at a scandal in the higher society of Ealing, and that some of the evidence is expected to be adduced at the coroner's inquest. Now for the facts. First of all, there is unfortunately no evidence at all about the business. It is the old sorrowful story of a mother's dislocation and fear and the concealment of the birth of the unknown stranger. Nor is there any shadow of truth in the hints at a scandal in the higher society of Ealing. 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YESTERDAY'S  
LAW AND POLICE.

## Bow-street.

## DECEITFUL APPEARANCES.

Harrington Simpson was charged with assault and attempted theft.—Insp. Hogbin, Thames Police, said that he was walking down Villiers-st., in plain clothes the previous evening when prisoner came up and asked him to buy a pair of laces. He refused. "Oh, do buy the laces, sir," begged the girl, running up to him. Meanwhile her hand was busy in his ticket pocket. Suddenly the constable seized her. "I'm a police officer," he said, "and I shall take you into custody for attempted theft." The girl begged for mercy, but the officer was firm. "I'll pay you, my dear wretch," she said, trying to scratch his face. He tried to seize her hands, but she pulled a pin out of her hair and threatened him with it. Two constables came up, and it took all 3 of them to hold her until an ambulance was brought to take her to the station.—3 months hard labour for attempting to steal, and 2 months for the assault.—3 months in all.

## Guildhall.

## BETTING NUISANCE.

Morris Levy, 37, and George Connor, were charged with assembling, with other persons, in Marlborough-st. and elsewhere, for the purpose of betting.—Det. Crouch said he watched them for some considerable time in Duke-st. Aldgate. He saw them have a betting transaction, Levy being the bookmaker. When he arrested and searched them he found 65 slips relating to bets on the races at Manchester, and £16 odd on Levy.—They pleaded guilty, and Levy admitted that he had previously been fined for betting.—Connor said he was merely acting as messenger.—Mr. Ald. Newton fined Levy £3. Connor was discharged.

## Westminster.

**FULHAM GIRLS IN TROUBLE.**  
Anne Rey, domestic servant, living a Fulham address, was charged with stealing £7 in gold, a writing desk, 4 gold rings, a pair of diamond ear-rings, and other property, valued at £20, belonging to Mr. J. Moretti, furniture dealer, of King's-ard., and Anna Evans and Isabel Frost, Fulham landladies, were also charged, the former with feloniously receiving a diamond cluster ring, and the latter a metal bracelet.—The prisoner Rey was in the service of the prosecutor, who on missing his property gave information to the police, and P.C. Chibnall apprehended the girl on Friday. She was then in the company of the other prisoners, but the constable saw something hidden behind her back to Frost, who then walked away, but was apprehended later. Evans accompanied Rey to the station, and as a diamond ring and a pawn ticket were found on her she was charged with receiving the ring well knowing it to have been stolen. An ivory cross and a diamond ring were found on Rey, and a bracelet on Frost. Both Evans and Frost now stoutly denied that they were aware that the jewellery had been stolen.—Rey and Evans remanded in custody; Frost allowed out on her own recognisances in £10.

## Marylebone.

**ALLEGED UNJUST CONVICTION.**  
"My name is Atkins," exclaimed a middle-aged man, "and I seek your advice, your worship, in respect to some valuable documents that are being unjustly detained. I have been convicted of an unjust prosecution, and I have no remedy."—Mr. Plovers: What do you mean by being convicted of an unjust prosecution?—Applicant: I have been prosecuted on a gross charge.—Mr. Plovers: Oh, of course, that is usual.—Applicant: Well, I used to drive an omnibus at Bournmouth, and I was accused of stealing £2 by false pretences. I was convicted and sentenced to 6 months to the day.—Mr. Plovers: Did you serve to the day?—Applicant: I did.—Mr. Plovers: That is what you call being convicted of an unjust prosecution.—Applicant: These documents I speak of prove my innocence. They are detained by the clerk at Marlborough Police Court, Wiltshire, and he refuses to give them up. Can't I compel him to? I have recently returned to London after harassing for recognisances all over the country.—Mr. Plovers: You must go to Wiltshire.—Applicant: It is in your interest and the interest of the world at large that I am fighting. I have been to an M.P., but he, like hundreds more when they get in Parliament, is not good.—Mr. Plovers: Go to Wiltshire.—Applicant was then assured out of court shouting as he went, "My name is Atkins."

## MAGISTRATES DISAGREE.

Mr. Plovers had before him, on record, 4 children, Thomas Willis, aged 6, who was charged with being destitute, and whose parent is undergoing imprisonment, and Edmund, Robert, and Theresa French, 12, 9, and 7, respectively, who were charged with being found wandering abroad.—The children were originally before Mr. Curtis Bennett, who, having heard the evidence, remanded them to the workhouse.—Mr. H. Whelan, industrial school officer, said he was prepared to take all 4 children to a school.—Mr. Plovers asked the officer if he was aware that the boy Willis was removed from school. The boy Willis explained that the boy was removed by Mr. Bennett for a school to be found for him. His mother was a single woman, and she was now undergoing 2 months' imprisonment for assaulting the boy.—Mr. Plovers: All I can say is, if he has been brought before me in the first instance I should have discharged him. I don't think children under the age of 7 ought to be brought here under any pretence whatever. I have had occasion to give that opinion before.—Mr. Whelan pointed out that the Industrial Schools Act and child might be brought before the magistrate for certain offences.—Mr. Plovers: As far as what was the age limit, the officer replied any age under 14.—Mr. Plovers: A section of that kind must be administered with some amount of discretion. The child will be discharged.—Mr. Whelan: Will you order the police to take him to the workhouse, as he has no place to go to, and no friends?—Mr. Plovers: I have nothing to do with that.—Referring to the 3 children named French, Mr. Whelan said they were remanded by Mr. Bennett with a view to seeing if their mother, who was an habitual drunkard, died last week at the Paddington Infirmary and was buried by the parish. The father, though in constant work, had no home, and was in a most wretched condition. Three weeks ago he was turned out of his lodgings, and since then had slept in an empty room in Cirencester-st. Harrowrd.—Mr. Plovers: The children are charged with wandering.—Mr. Whelan: They have no proper guardianship.—Mr. Plovers: The person at fault being dead, there is no reason to assume that the father will not rise to his responsibilities. The children are discharged.

## Marlborough-street.

**SKILLED THIEVES.**  
Wm. Collins, 19, and James Dowling, 19, who refused to give either address or occupation, were charged on remand, with being concerned together in stealing from the office of Mr. George Scott Brown, Imperial Chambers, Chancery-st., gold and pearl pins, value £20.—Preston depoed that on the night of Friday, May 22, the prisoner Collins,

who was with the other man, brushed against him, with the remark "Come along, old chap, come to the club." He missed his scarf-pin, and 2 constables who were close by arrested the prisoners. The pin was picked up and handed to the police.—P.C. Pucher, 36 Cr., and Ferrott 40, C, who arrested the prisoners, swore to having seen Collins snatch the pin and hand it to Dowling.—Collins denied having anything to do with the theft, and Dowling, in an injured tone, said, "My, I'm a 20 yards away."—Det. Supt. Osborne now said that he could get out nothing against either of the prisoners; but an address given by Collins after the charge, was false.—Mr. Newton (to Collins): What have you to say?—Collins: I know nothing about it.—Mr. Newton: Very well. You will be committed for trial.—Collins (with alacrity): I'll have the case settled here, please, sir.—Mr. Newton: Do you plead guilty, then?—Collins (very meekly): I plead guilty, sir.—Dowling also having pleaded guilty, Mr. Newton said he had no doubt they were both skilled thieves.—Four months' hard labour each.

## West London.

## CHASTISMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

W. Hanson, solicitor, made an application on behalf of the mother of a child for an injunction against the teachers at the Langford-nd. Board School.—The little girl was brought into court, and Mr. Hanson said he was instructed that she had been severely beaten by her school mistress.—Mr. Rose said he always felt reluctant to grant summonses under such circumstances.—Mr. Hanson said that the school mistress drew blood, and surely that could not be considered another than punishment excessive in its character.—Mr. Rose pointed out that he would be absolutely impossible to maintain discipline in schools if masters and mistresses were to be summoned at every opportunity. He, however, granted a summons.

## ROBBERY IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE.

Charles Tanning, 52, labourer, Silchester-nd., Notting Hill, was charged with stealing 10s. 10d. from the counter of the King's Arms Public House, Walmersd.—The robbery took place on Friday, when George Redfern, labourer, in the service of the Kensington Vestry, entered the house and asked for a pint of beer, which he paid for with his wages, on the counter for refreshments.—The change, 19s. 10d., was put down and the prisoner, declaring that the sovereign had belonged to him took the money and walked out of the house. He was followed and arrested.—Mr. Rose described the robbery as an impudent one. Two months with hard labour.

## North London.

## LADY CHARGED WITH BEGGING.

Fanny Pearson, 52, described as a lady of independent means, residing in St. George's-avenue, Tunstall Park, was charged with begging from door to door in the service of the Kensington Vestry, entered the house and asked for a pint of beer, which he paid for with his wages, on the counter for refreshments.—The change, 19s. 10d., was put down and the prisoner, declaring that the sovereign had belonged to him took the money and walked out of the house. He was followed and arrested.—Mr. Rose described the robbery as an impudent one. Two months with hard labour.

which sums had been collected on warrants by assistant bursar, and handed to the magistrate in the usual way, but not accounted for by him. At the request of defendant no sum was endorsed on these warrants.—Other evidence having been given, account was further remanded.

## Worship-street.

## STABBED AT HOME.

Elias Building, Goulston-st., Whitechapel, was charged with cutting and wounding his servant Abraham by stabbing him in the thigh.—It was stated that the prisoner was an inmate of the hospital suffering from the injury inflicted on him, and not able to attend the court.—The evidence of Jacob Rosenthal, one of the stall traders of Wentworth-st., Petticoat-lane, showed that all the parties got their living in that way, Abraham being a butcher.—The prisoner had been assisting Abraham at his stall on Friday, and quarrel arose, in the course of which Abraham was roused by the prisoner's bad language and abuse of him in the face. Prisoner then rushed at Abraham.—Subsequently King's-avenue, Devonport, and another public-house and arrested, and the prisoner, swerving round, plunged the knife into Abraham's thigh. Later, when the wounded man was lying in the hospital, the prisoner went there, saying how sorry he was. He was then apprehended.—Remanded.

## BREACHES OF THE LICENSING ACT.

Maitilda Bonner, landlady of the Rose of Denmark public-house, Roman-nd., Old Ford, was remanded to answer 3 informations by the police of the K. Div., for selling liquor on Monday 14 and 15 intoxicating liquor to the defendant as the tug was leaving Deptford Creek, but his assistant was declined.—Defendant stated that his tug was one of the empires on the river, and that it was spurious, and informed the police. The empires were found in another public-house and arrested, and 11 of the coins were found in King's possession.—Inps. West said King was suspected of committing a burglary at East Horsley.—Remanded.

## NATIGATION OF THE THAMES.

David Avine, waterman and lighterman, of Blackwall, was summoned by Alfred Thomas Martin, of the same occupation, of Denmark public-house, Roman-nd., Old Ford, who was remanded to answer 3 informations by the police of the K. Div., for selling liquor on Monday 14 and 15 intoxicating liquor to the defendant as the tug was leaving Deptford Creek, but his assistant was declined.—Defendant stated that his tug was one of the empires on the river, and that it was spurious, and informed the police. The empires were found in another public-house and arrested, and 11 of the coins were found in King's possession.—Inps. West said King was suspected of committing a burglary at East Horsley.—Remanded.

## CHARLES MUNDAY.

Charles Munday, 45, was charged on remand with burglary at the residence of Mr. W. H. Dutson, merchant, of Wickham-nd., Brockley, and stealing goods worth £40.—The house was broken into early on May 11.—According to the evidence the prisoner went to a Mr. Newman, dealer in antique articles, and offered for sale 2 boxes of dessert and fish knives. Mr. Newman said he must demand the articles as he had had notice from the police that the tug was leaving Deptford Creek, but his assistant was declined.—Defendant stated that his tug was one of the empires on the river, and that the mother had always held a good character in the neighbourhood, and the child was not insured.—Open verdict.

## BROCKLEY BURGLARY.

Charles Munday, 45, was charged on remand with burglary at the residence of Mr. W. H. Dutson, merchant, of Wickham-nd., Brockley, and stealing goods worth £40.—The house was broken into early on May 11.—According to the evidence the prisoner went to a Mr. Newman, dealer in antique articles, and offered for sale 2 boxes of dessert and fish knives. Mr. Newman said he must demand the articles as he had had notice from the police that the tug was leaving Deptford Creek, but his assistant was declined.—Defendant stated that his tug was one of the empires on the river, and that the mother had always held a good character in the neighbourhood, and the child was not insured.—Open verdict.

## PILOTAGE DUES.

Capt. Dudding, of the crew steamer Captain, Juniper, was charged with piloting on the river to Antwerp and London, and was remanded to answer 2 boxes of dessert and fish knives. Mr. Newman said he must demand the articles as he had had notice from the police that the tug was leaving Deptford Creek, but his assistant was declined.—Defendant stated that his tug was one of the empires on the river, and that the mother had always held a good character in the neighbourhood, and the child was not insured.—Open verdict.

## LONDON.

On May 14, 1901, a crew member of the steamer Captain, Juniper, was charged with piloting on the river to Antwerp and London, and was remanded to answer 2 boxes of dessert and fish knives. Mr. Newman said he must demand the articles as he had had notice from the police that the tug was leaving Deptford Creek, but his assistant was declined.—Defendant stated that his tug was one of the empires on the river, and that the mother had always held a good character in the neighbourhood, and the child was not insured.—Open verdict.

## YESTERDAY'S INQUESTS.

A HOPELESS CASE.

Elizabeth Ann Carson, described as of independent means, of Bensham, Middlesbrough, was charged with wilfully killing her son, 10s. 10d., on May 11.—According to the evidence the prisoner went to a Mr. Newman, dealer in antique articles, and offered for sale 2 boxes of dessert and fish knives. Mr. Newman said he must demand the articles as he had had notice from the police that the tug was leaving Deptford Creek, but his assistant was declined.—Defendant stated that his tug was one of the empires on the river, and that the mother had always held a good character in the neighbourhood, and the child was not insured.—Open verdict.

## SUDDEN DEATH IN THE CITY.

Mr. Langham held an inquest on Robert Berkeley Butt, 58, barrister, having chambers in the Temple, who was found dead in his bed at Beaumont-st., Chelsea.—Mrs. Colquhoun, a solicitor, said that her deceased was her brother. On Tuesday evening, on returning home at 11 o'clock, he complained of feeling tired. On Wednesday morning he was still in bed, and when his wife told him he had stopped breathing and so caused suffocation. The coroner's officer stated that the date of the paper was the 10th.—Other evidence showed that the mother had always held a good character in the neighbourhood, and the child was not insured.—Open verdict.

## EXCESSIVE ALCOHOLISM.

Mr. Wyatt held an inquest on Mary Elizabeth Borthwick, 21, domestic servant,

of 17, being attended by a Mrs. Loftus, and was remanded to answer as occasion required. Four days later she became very feverish, and the midwife called in Dr. Lightburne, who ordered her removal to the Sick Asylum, where she died on Tuesday last.—Dr. Rutter deposed that death was due to puerperal fever.—Clarke Loftus, the midwife, of Bow Common-lane, stated that she had no idea the woman was suffering from puerperal fever. The coroner asked, "Have you attended any other cases since?"—Witness: Oh, yes, sir, about 20. I should think.—The coroner: Have you not been informed that medical officer on the 25th.—The coroner: It seems to me that some one has been very negligent. Here is a woman who is not good, and refused to change it, and rushed at Abraham.—Subsequently King's-avenue, Devonport, and another public-house and arrested, and the prisoner, swerving round, plunged the knife into Abraham's thigh. Later, when the wounded man was lying in the hospital, the prisoner went there, saying how sorry he was. He was then apprehended.—Remanded.

Kingston-on-Thames.

Walter King and George Corps were charged with uttering a forged and defrauding to defraud Catherine Hannah Pettitt and Emma Rebecca Grove, of the same previous day.—The prisoners entered the Brewery Tap, E. End, and having called for 2 pots of ale, Corps offered a yellow coin, the size of a farthing, in payment of a sovereign, in payment. Witness Pettitt saw that it was not good, and refused to change it, and rushed at Abraham.—Subsequently King's-avenue, Devonport, and another public-house and arrested, and the prisoner, swerving round, plunged the knife into Abraham's thigh. Later, when the wounded man was lying in the hospital, the prisoner went there, saying how sorry he was. He was then apprehended.—Remanded.

## SUFFOCATED WITH A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Langham held an inquest on John Bottomley, 9 weeks, son of a water-side labourer, of Railway Cottages, Southampton.—The mother stated that the deceased had been ill about a fortnight with whooping cough. On Saturday the child suddenly appeared to have a fit, and she rushed off with it to Guy's Hospital, but on arrival there the doctor said it was dead.—Dr. Clayton, house-surgeon, stated that he found crammed in a child's throat a quarter of a sheet of a daily paper, which was over the larynx, and had stopped the breathing and so caused suffocation. The coroner's officer stated that the date of the paper was the 10th.—Other evidence showed that the mother had always held a good character in the neighbourhood, and the child was not insured.—Open verdict.

## SCROFULA.

And a bony skin for some time, and through the reading of your advertisement I decided to try a bony skin. Heard that it was a great improvement, the disease and pain gone entirely. For a blood medicine, nothing equal.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

And I shall not fail to recommend it to my friends. You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.—Mrs. Preston, 62, Church-street, Finsbury, Middlesex.

## INDIGESTION.

I desire to add my testimony to the merits and value of Hood's Sarsaparilla to many others who have already had the pleasure of trying it. It is a great improvement, the disease and pain gone entirely. For a blood medicine, nothing equal.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

of which I have taken one small bottle and one of which would suffice all who are troubled with indigestion to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, feeling assured that they cannot take it but with great benefit.—JUSTICE DANIEL, Boston, Wycombe, Yorks.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by chemists in 2s and 6d. Sent by post on receipt of price. 2s and 6d. London, E.C. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 21

WHITSUN'TIDE HOLIDAY.  
MASSES BY ROAD, RIVER, AND  
RAIL.

The dark forebodings as to a break in the weather were happily for the multitudes of toilers in the metropolis and elsewhere realized in any degree; and although holiday-makers were denied the Whitsun'tide warmth of a year ago, the day was fine throughout, though a distinctly chilly wind prevailed. As is usual on a Bank Holiday pleasure-seekers were early astir, and the day was observed in London in the usual manner. All shops and places of business were closed; the parks and other open spaces in and around the metropolis were filled with holiday folk, loaded traps and buses taking parties all through the day to the outlying parks; and all freeplaces of interest and entertainment, such as the National Gallery, S. Kensington Museum, &c., were crowded. The State apartments and the Albert Chapel at Windsor Castle were opened to the public, and were visited by large numbers of excursionists. The 4-horse buses and trams running to Kew, Richmond, Hampton Court, and Bushy Park had full complements of passengers, and

## THE ROAD WAS MADE GAY

with every description of vehicle, from landaus to coster carts. A noticeable feature in the cycling detachment of the holiday-makers was the great number of rational costumes worn by females, there being a specially large preponderance of this class of cyclist on the road through Kingston to Hampton Court and Molesey Lock. At an early hour the market-place at Kingston was thronged with a quickly moving mass of cyclists of both sexes, and myriads of riders must have passed along the route during the day. Not for several years had the Thames presented a scene of such activity, when no fewer than 60,000 passengers were carried by the boats of 2 companies; and it is gratifying to know that not a single accident happened. The Victoria Steamboat Association had 31 boats in active service throughout the day, and on these 50,000 holiday folk were carried to different parts of the river. Very exceptional was the traffic on the Greenwich route, the special attraction being the Blackwall Tunnel, which was temporarily opened at a small charge, to benefit the funds of the Seamen's Hospital. Thousands

## PEOPLE ALSO USED THE RIVER

in order to get to Greenwich Park, and each of the boats on this route was crowded. The Cardinal Wolsey—the largest boat owned by the association—carried a complement of nearly 1,000 passengers to Hampton Court, while the smaller boats, carrying 600 passengers each, went as far up as Richmond. The General Steam Navigation Co. had 4 large boats in service, and these carried during the day about 10,000 passengers. Margate, Southend, Gravesend, and Clacton being their destinations. The bookings at the various metropolitan railway stations were also very heavy throughout the day. The S.E. Co. carried over 70,000 passengers, distributed as follows:—4,222 to Gravesend, 10,591 to the seaside, and 55,880 to other stations on their line. The S.W. Co. also did good business, the variety of pleasant places served by the line always contributing to this result. Passengers were booked to Jersey, Guernsey, Havre, Paris, St. Malo, Cherbourg, and to the New Forest, Bournemouth, Weymouth, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Salisbury, Exeter, Plymouth, Brixham, Bath, and the whole of the S. and W. of England, which necessitated most of the

## LINES TRAINS BEING DUPLICATED.

In addition to the ordinary services many cheap excursion trains were run, all of which were well patronised. In the London suburban district the principal resort was Hampton Court, the race meeting at Hurst Park having greatly enhanced the attractions of the place. The traffic was so enormously heavy as to require over 40 special trains, while 15 special trains were needed to convey the folk to Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surbiton, Kingston, Virginia Water, Windsor, Weybridge, Woking, and other places in the district. The London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway conveyed nearly 30,000 excursionists out of London.

## CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE REVIEW.

The annual review of the Church Lads' Brigade took place at Finsbury Park, Finsbury. The reviewing general was Gen. Lord Chelmsford, brigadier commanding; and he was accompanied by Capt. Granville-Smith, Coldstream Guards, chief staff officer; and Col. G. E. Irquart, secretary. The brigade was divided into 5 battalions, commanded respectively by Maj. Hurst, Lieut.-col. Dabbie, M.R., Lieut.-col. Anderson, Lieut.-col. Grice, and Capt. Johnstone, R.E. At the close of the inspection the lads were formed into 3 sides of a square, and addressed by Lord Chelmsford, who expressed his satisfaction at the marked improvement in their drill, discipline, and general smartness, which, he said, reflected great credit on their officers. Later there were athletic sports.

## THE SLEP'Y OF COCONUTERS.

For some time before Whitsun'tide a certain district of Houndsditch teams with nutters buying their cocoanuts for the holiday season. The nuts are brought from Trinidad and Colombia in sailing vessels of about 400 tons, each vessel carrying about 500,000 nuts. Their cargoes are usually discharged in Liverpool's Canal Basin, Limehouse, where from 8 to 10 millions of nuts are received every year. Up to recently every cocoanut which arrived in London had to be hatched, but now Costa Rica sends a large quantity already husked off with the exception of a little piece fitting over the "eyes," which is left in order to keep the nut sweet. After the husking, the nuts pass to the sorter, and by him are divided into the following classes: a bin for each being reserved—"large," "milds," "small," "growers," and "chats." The first 3 grades indicate good nuts of different sizes; "growers" are those which are "sprouting," "fairly sprouting," like the moustache in the song; while "chats" are a very small and thin variety. The sorter also separates the good nuts from the bad by subjecting every one to the test of being pressed against some hard surface, when, if the "eye" bulges, it is what is known as "weak-eyed," and only fit for oil or soap-making. The prices realised per 100 are: large, 1s.; middles, 1s.; smalls, 1s.; growers and chats, 5s. But the coster prefers unshelled lots of Ceylon nuts in bags of matting containing any number from 75 to 100, for which he pays 1s. per bag. The

coconut-seller man generally buys wholesale, the patriarch of the family investigating in, say, 5,000 or 6,000, and dividing them among his relations.

## AT THE POLICE COURT.

Bank Holiday weighed in at the various police courts with its usual share of iniquities. At the Bishop of London's court came to the bar to account for their services under the general heading of "drunk &c." The steers covered a multitude of petty assaults, damage, and language. There was but 1 felony. At Lambeth 23 individuals looked rufus and a little fatigued. All drunk, while a few had gone on with disorder and a couple finished with assault. Marybone had 26, but 7 of these had been unduly violent. Marybone was not on its best behaviour this year—Greenwich had a modest 24, which is no more than we expect from Greenwich at holiday times, nor are we surprised to hear that these 24 were not content with simple drink. At N. London the list was very light, Mr. Brox getting through it in half an hour. It is true he did not waste time, for there were after all 15 charges, ranging from "simply drunk" to "very obstrepolous, yes wushup." Mr. Land had 32 to deal with in W. London, but this was not considered unduly full. In Thames Police Court there were 40, but 40 is not unusual in Thames Court. Drink played, of course, the main role with the 49. West Ham made a poor entry. Beside the other London districts, like Walthamstow's little girl, there said, "We are 7, and out of the 7 there were 7 drunk. In the S.W. district there were 18 charges. It was still drink. One man took advantage of the general festivity, it is said, to desert his wife; 2 assaulted "private persons," which, considering the number of policemen about, seems to have been thought highly reprehensible. At Westminster the number was a little above the average, viz. 27. It is the pride of Westminster, however, that these were all simply drunk. Clerkenwell district had a list of 29. Of these 1 was a deserter and the other a felon. Stratford had round 19, but they were various—drink, disorder, assaults, furious driving, and gambling. Stratford appears to have had an outing. At Southwark the charges were one score and 10, and their offences seemed to be summed up in the words "Bank Holiday—Marlborough-st. came up 21. Drink bailed largely in Marlborough-st., and it played strange antics. One man mistook a peaceful citizen's door bell for his own. I was drunk with a cab, and I was guilty of wilful damage. Still another was playing a trade in the way of revealing the future. But prophets have no honour in the dock of a police court.

## STATISTICAL.

Exact returns for how the millions of the metropolis disposed themselves during the holidays cannot, of course, be given; but in a number of cases approximate figures are forthcoming, and these suffice to indicate the readiness with which Londoners avail themselves of opportunities for holiday-keeping. The S.E. Railway Co. between Saturday and Monday booked nearly 71,000 passengers; and the G.W. Co. carried about 35,000; and the other companies, without furnishing actual returns, claim to have established new records. The following figures showing about the number of visitors possess a significance not to be misunderstood:—Passengers carried by the lines always contributing to this result. Passengers were booked to Jersey, Guernsey, Havre, Paris, St. Malo, Cherbourg, and to the New Forest, Bournemouth, Weymouth, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Salisbury, Exeter, Plymouth, Brixham, Bath, and the whole of the S. and W. of England, which necessitated most of the

## LINES TRAINS BEING DUPLICATED.

In addition to the ordinary services many cheap excursion trains were run, all of which were well patronised. In the London suburban district the principal resort was Hampton Court, the race meeting at Hurst Park having greatly enhanced the attractions of the place. The traffic was so enormously heavy as to require over 40 special trains, while 15 special trains were needed to convey the folk to Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surbiton, Kingston, Virginia Water, Windsor, Weybridge, Woking, and other places in the district. The London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway conveyed nearly 30,000 excursionists out of London.

## CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE REVIEW.

The annual review of the Church Lads' Brigade took place at Finsbury Park, Finsbury. The reviewing general was Gen. Lord Chelmsford, brigadier commanding; and he was accompanied by Capt. Granville-Smith, Coldstream Guards, chief staff officer; and Col. G. E. Irquart, secretary. The brigade was divided into 5 battalions, commanded respectively by Maj. Hurst, Lieut.-col. Dabbie, M.R., Lieut.-col. Anderson, Lieut.-col. Grice, and Capt. Johnstone, R.E. At the close of the inspection the lads were formed into 3 sides of a square, and addressed by Lord Chelmsford, who expressed his satisfaction at the marked improvement in their drill, discipline, and general smartness, which, he said, reflected great credit on their officers. Later there were athletic sports.

## THE SLEP'Y OF COCONUTERS.

For some time before Whitsun'tide a certain district of Houndsditch teams with nutters buying their cocoanuts for the holiday season. The nuts are brought from Trinidad and Colombia in sailing vessels of about 400 tons, each vessel carrying about 500,000 nuts. Their cargoes are usually discharged in Liverpool's Canal Basin, Limehouse, where from 8 to 10 millions of nuts are received every year. Up to recently every cocoanut which arrived in London had to be hatched, but now Costa Rica sends a large quantity already husked off with the exception of a little piece fitting over the "eyes," which is left in order to keep the nut sweet. After the husking, the nuts pass to the sorter, and by him are divided into the following classes: a bin for each being reserved—"large," "milds," "small," "growers," and "chats." The first 3 grades indicate good nuts of different sizes; "growers" are those which are "sprouting," "fairly sprouting," like the moustache in the song; while "chats" are a very small and thin variety. The sorter also separates the good nuts from the bad by subjecting every one to the test of being pressed against some hard surface, when, if the "eye" bulges, it is what is known as "weak-eyed," and only fit for oil or soap-making. The prices realised per 100 are: large, 1s.; middles, 1s.; smalls, 1s.; growers and chats, 5s. But the coster prefers unshelled lots of Ceylon nuts in bags of matting containing any number from 75 to 100, for which he pays 1s. per bag. The

## INCIDENTS OF THE CEREMONY.

During the period that the Czar was assuming the crown, the Dowager Empress, pale and weeping, could scarcely restrain her sobs. When this was over the Czar received the congratulations of the Dowager Empress, who kissed her son with intense feeling. The Czar affectionately saluted his consort, and kissed all the Imperial and royal party. The Empress, Dowager, likewise received congratulations, the Duke of Connaught giving their Majesties a special cordial salute. These greetings occupied some 20 minutes. The next solemn moment was when the Czar was alone, standing and crowned and

## CROWNED.

Walter Thompson was, along with other boys, bird-stoning by Arthur's Oven Cliffs, Richmond (Yorks), when he fell 50ft. and sprained his skull. He never regained consciousness.

## JOHN McIVOR.

John McIvor, lessee of the Kirkcaldy salmon fishing, left Port Apin with 2 men in a 15ft. sailing skiff for Kirkcaldy. Squally weather prevailed and the boat was last seen making for Port Ramsey, at the back of Lismore, for shelter. Nothing has since been seen of the boat or its occupants. All were unmarried, and he longed to Bonavon.

## KIRKCALDY BOATING HILLS.

Kirkcaldy boating hills, bees, beetles, bugs, and all insects perfectly unharmed. Harmless to everything but insects. Sold in Tins, 2s. 6d. per tin.

## IN CHILDREN.

IN CHILDREN are easily, surely, and

## WHIT'SUN'TIDE.

WHIT'SUN'TIDE KIDS, 1s. 6d.—

SELF-CROWNED CZAR.  
A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

## PROCLAMATION OF AMBREY.

The dark forebodings as to a break in the weather were happily for the multitudes of toilers in the metropolis and elsewhere realized in any degree; and although holiday-makers were denied the Whitsun'tide warmth of a year ago, the day was fine throughout, though a distinctly chilly wind prevailed. As is usual on a Bank Holiday pleasure-seekers were early astir, and the day was observed in London in the usual manner. All shops and places of business were closed; the parks and other open spaces in and around the metropolis were filled with holiday folk, loaded traps and buses taking parties all through the day to the outlying parks; and all freeplaces of interest and entertainment, such as the National Gallery, S. Kensington Museum, &c., were crowded. The State apartments and the Albert Chapel at Windsor Castle were opened to the public, and were visited by large numbers of excursionists. The 4-horse buses and trams running to Kew, Richmond, Hampton Court, and Bushy Park had full complements of passengers, and

## THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

At 9 a.m. the Dowager Empress, preceded by a cortege of chamberlains, State dignitaries, and other officers, immediately bells rang out salutes and the Emperor was pale and apparently exhausted by his emotion, and seemed literally borne along by his supporters, who held him under his bent elbow according to an ancient custom. He answered the salutations of his subjects by a scarcely perceptible movement of the head, which he himself may enter, and prostrated himself. They were closed while he communicated. On issuing from the south door on his return to the palace, the Emperor was pale and apparently exhausted by his emotion, and seemed literally borne along by his supporters, who held him under his bent elbow according to an ancient custom. He answered the salutations of his subjects by a scarcely perceptible movement of the head, which he himself may enter, and prostrated himself. They were closed while he communicated.

## MOSCOW CELEBRATED.

At night the illuminations of the city made a grand spectacle. Seldom perhaps has the Kremlin looked so superb as it did, when, as it were, it was set on fire against a steel-grey sky. Battlemented walls, gates, cupolas, towers, and churches—in short, every architectural detail was brought out with wonderful distinctness by lines of multi-coloured electric lights, while, here and there, immense arc lamps projected afar, moving sheaves of light which intermittently illuminated the buildings surrounding the town hall square and the great theatre.

## THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

At 9.45 were heard the strains of the National Anthem, with renewed bursts of cheering and salvoes of artillery, while the bells continued their joyous peals—signals that the Czar and Czarina were on their way to the cathedral. The cheering came in great gusts, rising and falling like the roar of the sea. Now came the officers of State, bearing the Imperial insignia. These were met and blessed by the Metropolitan of Kiev and Moscow and then deposited with great ceremony on a table to the left of the throne. The Dowager Empress had meanwhile risen and remained standing. Again the clergy proceeded to the south door with the crosses and hosts. The Czar and Czarina entered the church before the Holy door, and the Dowager Empress followed them.

## THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

The Czar's manifesto to his people on the occasion of his coronation opens as follows:—"Inasmuch as we recognise what all our faithful subjects stand in need of, and in particular turn our eyes upon the welfare and happiness of our people, we have resolved to assist them in the

## CO-OPERATORS IN CONGRESS.

London, WIMBLEDON'S MUNIFICENCE.

## THE 20th ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The 20th annual co-operative congress was held at Wimbleton on Saturday, May 26, 1895. The Earl of Wimbleton, in his inaugural address, said he intended to found a co-operative society for the growth, collection, and distribution of British produce. He would pass a law to enable co-operative societies to have more than 100 members. The chief object of the co-operative societies is to assist the poor, and to help the working classes to obtain a better standard of living. The Earl of Wimbleton said he intended to found a co-operative society for the growth, collection, and distribution of British produce. He would pass a law to enable co-operative societies to have more than 100 members. The chief object of the co-operative societies is to assist the poor, and to help the working classes to obtain a better standard of living. The Earl of Wimbleton said he intended to found a co-operative society for the growth, collection, and distribution of British produce. 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## NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

WHEN any Person feels "not up to the mark" — when the Body Powers fail, the Limbs are weak, the Memory becomes defective, Sleep is bad, Appetite is lost, and the Head feels heavy and dull—these attend to these matters as soon. Do not wait for more pronounced symptoms, these may come soon enough, and may be such as you would neither relish nor desire. The Symptoms of this Nervous and Muscular Exhaustion are quite evident.

We have Diarrhoea. Disturbed Conditions of the Bowels, Nervous Headache, Pains in the Back, Paroxysms on the Face, Irritation, Giddiness, Sleeplessness, jerking of the Body during Sleep, Spasms occurring before the Eyes, Singing or Buzzing in the Ears, a weak Pulse, a tremulous Tongue, unsteady Gait, Disinclination to Exercise, great Nervous and Muscular Weakness, and progressive Exhaustion.

The great and powerful Remedy for this state of things is undoubtedly to be found in that splendid British Remedy—Kerrine Medicine.

## GUY'S TONIC.

This most excellent Preparation is entirely Vegetable in composition, and it can confidently be affirmed that it will do more towards restoring a worn down Constitution than any other Remedy known to Medical Science. Guy's Tonic begins at the beginning. It tones up the Jaded Stomach, creates Appetite, assures good Digestion, and then the Blood-stream is supplied with the Palusum wherewith to nourish the Wasted Tissues. Guy's Tonic regulates and restores the Functions of the Liver, Kidneys, and Skin, carrying out of the System the waste matters resulting from wear and tear of the Body.

Guy's Tonic strengthens and nourishes the Brain and Nerve Centres so that the Irritation, Excitement, and Derauged Action speedily give place to calm, quiet, Healthy Action, and the clear Brain, the bright Eye, the firm Step, and buoyancy of spirits replace the Laziness, Weariness, and sad feelings before experienced. Unlike other medicines—which afford only temporary relief at the most, the effects of Guy's Tonic are not only prompt and certain, but they are permanent.

Lastly, Guy's Tonic is pre-eminently safe, and may be fearlessly taken under all circumstances.

Guy's Tonic is a British Preparation, prepared by qualified Pharmacists from the Prescription of a celebrated Physician, and stands without a rival as a Tonic, Restorative, and Strength-giving Remedy. It may be had of Chemists and Stores throughout the World. Guy's Tonic is now employed in Hospital Practice and is widely recommended by Medical Men.

## A LITTLE LIST OF LITTLE ILLS CURED BY

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

**TOPLESS LIVER** Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Heavy Eating. A Perfect Remedy for Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Red Tint in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pains in the Side and Back. They Regulate the Bowels and Prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take, and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Established 1851. Purdy Vegetable, Sugar Coated, Small Pill, Small Dose. Small Price—1d. per all Chemists.

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE ALL LIVER ILLS.

BUT BE SURE THEY ARE CARTER'S.

TO KEEP THE BLOOD PURE, TO ENSURE A GOOD COMPLEXION, TO WARD OFF DISEASE.

TAKE FRAZER'S TABLETS, which have been tested in all parts of the system, and found to be the best and purest of all the Blood and Skin Tonic of the Skin and Complexion ever known.

TAKE FRAZER'S TABLETS.

IF YOU HAVE ECZEMA.

IF YOU HAVE RHEUMATISM. They will kill the decomposed and poisonous excreta of disease in the blood, causing the disease.

IF YOU HAVE CONSTITUTION. They are a gentle, safe, and simple laxative, as suitable for children (as smaller doses), as for adults.

IF YOU HAVE HEMORRHoids. They relieve the excretion of venous blood at the affected parts, and give relief.

IF YOU HAVE ULCERS, SCROFULA. They neutralise the blood poisons causing the disease, and expel them out of the system.

IF YOU HAVE SKIN DISEASES OR ECTHOMY. They have a specific curative effect on all such, as they open the pores from internally and free them from obstruction and disease.

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IF YOU HAVE CONSTITUTION. They are a gentle, safe, and simple laxative, as suitable for children (as smaller doses), as for adults.

IF YOU HAVE HEMORRHoids. They relieve the excretion of venous blood at the affected parts, and give relief.

IF YOU HAVE ULCERS, SCROFULA. They neutralise the blood poisons causing the disease, and expel them out of the system.

IF YOU HAVE SKIN DISEASES OR ECTHOMY. They have a specific curative effect on all such, as they open the pores from internally and free them from obstruction and disease.

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GOODS ON THE

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CIGARETTES, CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ALL

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RUNNERS. Flame Trimmers, 4/-

ROWING MEN, all kinds, 1/-

ATHLETES, or

WY— for fast free

Catalogue.

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GARMENT, 10/- per yard, 100/- per

ft. and workmanship guaranteed. Quotations will

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IN CYCLES IN THE WORLD. Over 1,000 New and

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dress: Purchasers taught Free. Non-purchasers,

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Hoxton-road).

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8/- " " " " " 10s. 6d. " "

9/- " " " " " 12s. 0d. " "

10/- " " " " " 14s. 6d. " "

11/- " " " " " 16s. 0d. " "

12/- " " " " " 18s. 6d. " "

13/- " " " " " 20s. 0d. " "

14/- " " " " " 22s. 6d. " "

15/- " " " " " 24s. 0d. " "

16/- " " " " " 26s. 6d. " "

17/- " " " " " 28s. 0d. " "

18/- " " " " " 30s. 6d. " "

19/- " " " " " 33s. 0d. " "

20/- " " " " " 36s. 6d. " "

21/- " " " " " 39s. 0d. " "

22/- " " " " " 42s. 6d. " "

23/- " " " " " 45s. 0d. " "

24/- " " " " " 48s. 6d. " "

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27/- " " " " " 57s. 0d. " "

28/- " " " " " 60s. 6d. " "

29/- " " " " " 63s. 0d. " "

30/- " " " " " 66s. 6d. " "

31/- " " " " " 69s. 0d. " "

32/- " " " " " 72s. 6d. " "

33/- " " " " " 75s. 0d. " "

34/- " " " " " 78s. 6d. " "

35/- " " " " " 81s. 0d. " "

36/- " " " " " 84s. 6d. " "

37/- " " " " " 87s. 0d. " "

38/- " " " " " 90s. 6d. " "

39/- " " " " " 93s. 0d. " "

40/- " " " " " 96s. 6d. " "

41/- " " " " " 99s. 0d. " "

42/- " " " " " 102s. 6d. " "

43/- " " " " " 105s. 0d. " "

44/- " " " " " 108s. 6d. " "

45/- " " " " " 111s. 0d. " "

46/- " " " " " 114s. 6d. " "

47/- " " " " " 117s. 0d. " "

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106/- " " " " " 294s. 6d. " "

107/- " " " " " 297s. 0d. " "

108/- " " " " " 300s. 6d. " "

109/- " " " " " 303s. 0d. " "

# SATURDAY'S SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

## CRICKET.

**THE AUSTRALIANS v. LANCASHIRE.** As was generally expected, the Lancashire eleven yesterday morning at Manchester found the task of making 269 to win with 7 wickets to fall too much for them, but the display of batting proved to be very good, and caused a lot of disappointment. With the ground still in condition, it seemed reasonable to hope that, despite the fact of 9 wickets having fallen for 6 runs, a score of 150 would be obtained, but as it turned out the morning's cricket was quite of interest, the batsmen, with 222 2 overs, making 150, and the bowling of Trumble, Jones, and Trot, and the sides left all out for the wretchedly poor total of 96. Young Mr. Arnold showed creditable form for 9, and Alfred Ward scored 20, but only two other members of the team made double figures. The Australians were unable to score a brilliant victory by 154 runs, this being the fourth colonial success during the present tour. Full scores:—

### AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings  
1. D. Ward, 20  
2. H. Arnold, 22  
3. Giffen, run out  
4. H. Ward, 20  
5. H. S. Trot, 20  
6. C. Smith, 16  
7. R. Trumble, 22  
8. A. Ward, 20  
9. J. Jones, 16  
10. J. Trot, 16  
11. H. Jones, 16  
12. T. E. Newman, 16  
13. H. E. Jones, 16  
14. T. E. Newman, 16  
15. H. E. Jones, 16  
16. T. E. Newman, 16  
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145. H. E. Jones, 16  
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147. H. E. Jones, 16  
148. T. E. Newman, 16  
149. H. E. Jones, 16  
150. T. E. Newman, 16

runs, and the 6th going down at 11. A decisive victory for Sussex seemed in prospect, but L. C. H. Palmer by a splendid display of batting, saved his side, and the game had to be left unfinished. Full scores:—

### SOMERSET.

First Innings  
1. L. C. H. Palmer, 6  
2. G. Giffen, 10  
3. G. Fowler, 6  
4. H. S. Trot, 10  
5. C. Smith, 16  
6. H. Ward, 10  
7. C. H. Palmer, 6  
8. G. H. Ward, 10  
9. G. H. Ward, 10  
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### SUSSEX.

First Innings  
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148. G. H. Ward, 10  
149. G. H. Ward, 10  
150. G. H. Ward, 10

### LEICESTERSHIRE v. WARRINGTON.

After a game which underwent many starting changes, and after a man had been sent down, the Warringtonshire, by the narrow margin of one wicket, beat the Leicestershire by 22 runs. The early stages of the match were followed by a remarkable plucky batting, and the finish of the game was followed with the keenest interest. When the ninth wicket fell, Warringtonshire looked to have won by 150 runs, but the Warringtonshire batsmen, with great vigour and determination, put up a great fight, and the side side being the best, was able to add 100 to the total, and the Warringtonshire batsmen, with great additional importance to their meeting with the Australians, which commences to-morrow. Full scores:—

### OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. SURREY.

Following up in capital style the advantage they had obtained over Surrey on the previous afternoon, the University were beaten yesterday morning at Oxford by a brilliant and highly creditable victory over Warwickshire by 22 runs. The early stages of the match were followed by a remarkable plucky batting, and the finish of the game was followed with the keenest interest. When the ninth wicket fell, Warringtonshire looked to have won by 150 runs, but the Warringtonshire batsmen, with great vigour and determination, put up a great fight, and the side side being the best, was able to add 100 to the total, and the Warringtonshire batsmen, with great additional importance to their meeting with the Australians, which commences to-morrow. Full scores:—

### OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings  
1. G. H. Ward, 10  
2. G. H. Ward, 10  
3. G. H. Ward, 10  
4. G. H. Ward, 10  
5. G. H. Ward, 10